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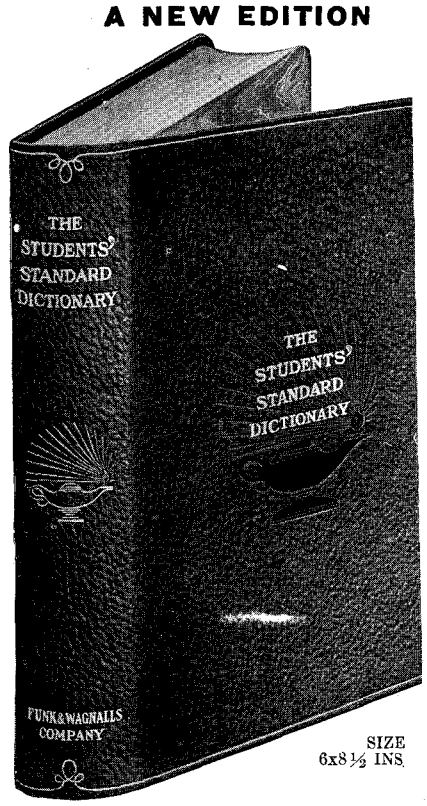

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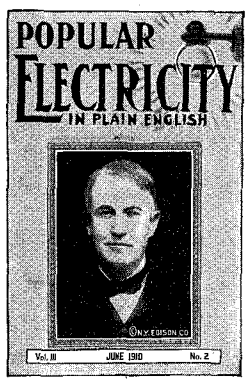
SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The figure on our cover this week, designed by Mr. George Hood, represents the spirit of the news receiving messages from the ends of the earth."



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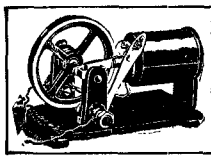

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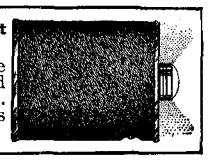

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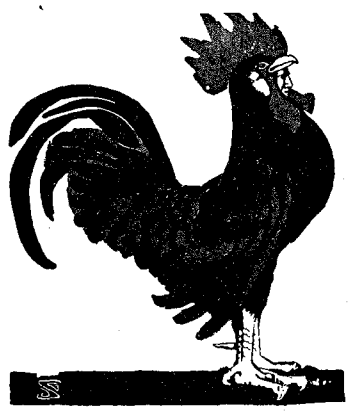

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PUBLICATION of "Chantecler"—the cleverest and most talked of drama of the century—will commence in HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE for June. The exclusive rights for publication in English have been secured by this magazine and the translation has been made by Miss Gertrude Hall—the genius who helped make "Cyrano" so fascinating. The June issue of HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE will contain the first act of "Chantecler" complete. Subsequent acts will be published in the July, August and September issues. All acts will be most profusely and exquisitely illustrated in colors.

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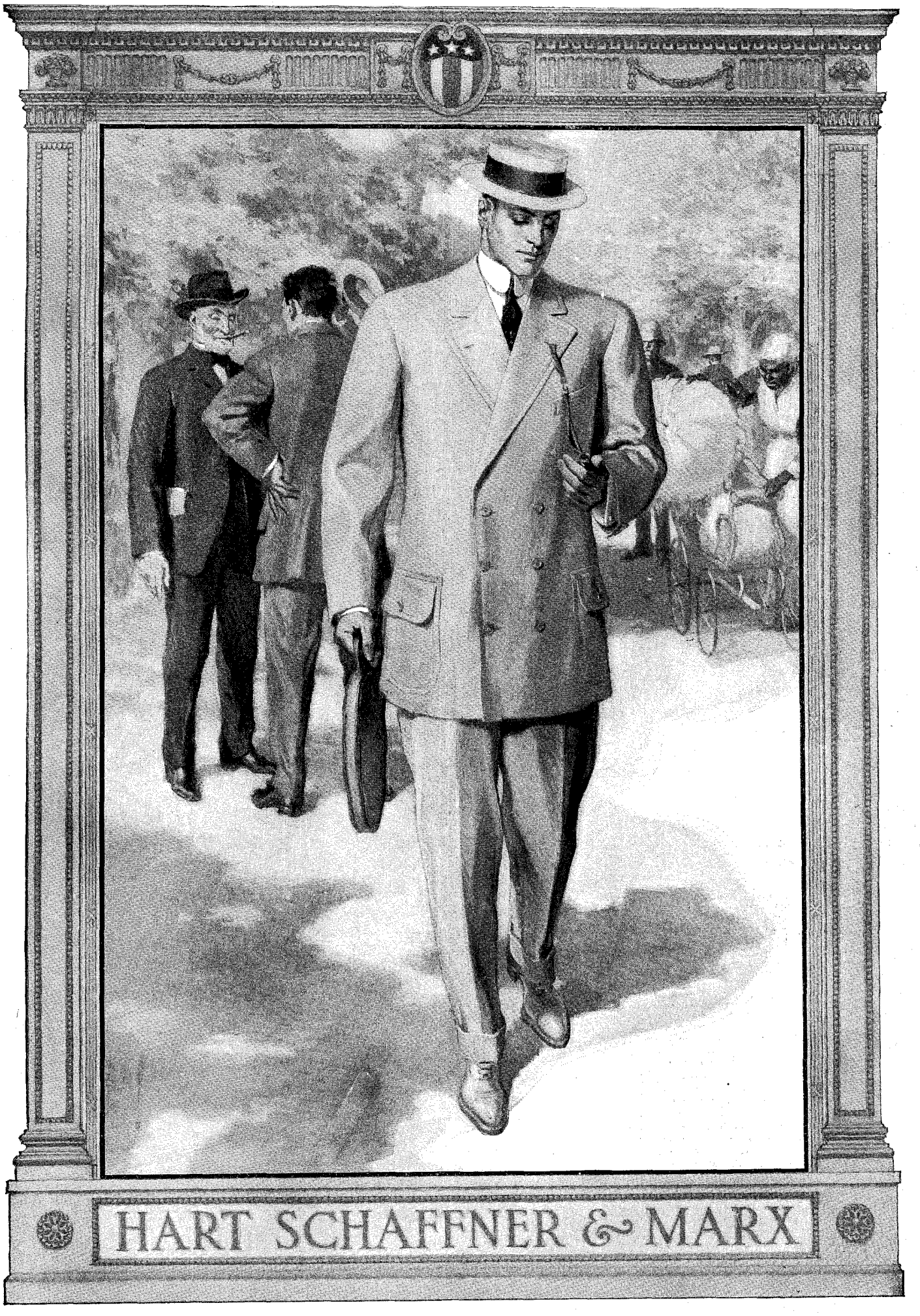

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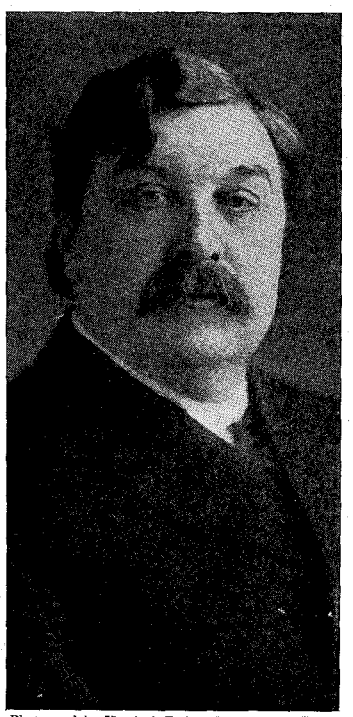
VOL. XL., NO. 21 NEW YORK, MAY 21, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER, 1048

TOPICS OF THE DAY

BRIBERY-HUNTING IN ILLINOIS

TITLE insurance for Senatorial seats is cynically suggested as a promising industry in the City of Washington in view of recent developments in Illinois. The more optimistic observers, however, discredit the statement of ex-Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, that "50 per cent. of the seats in the United States Senate have been practically purchased," and the prevalent disposition to demand clean-handed legislators is hailed as yet another symptom of national regeneration. As for the press of Illinois it is not overweeningly proud because disclosures in that State have added "the jackpot" to the dialect of political piracy, which New York had already enriched with the terms "black-horse cavalry" and "yellow-dog fund," and which Pittsburg had further amplified with facetious phrases alluding to the "price-list" of her council-men. But the indictment of three members of the Illinois legislature on charges of bribery or perjury, with confessions of bribery by three others, has not, on the other hand, called forth many exhibitions of local or partizan self-righteousness from papers in other States. The fact that in Illinois Democratic legislators are accused of having accepted bribes to help elect a Republican, William Lorimer, to the United States Senate, has divested comment of narrow partizanship; and the natural demand for the correction and prevention of like abuses seems exceptionally sincere and free from pettiness.



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WITHOUT FEAR, IF NOT WITHOUT REPROACH.

Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, says he has no fear that the committee on elections in Washington is going to take up the charges against him which have been "hinted at."

Yet Senator Lorimer's failure to resign or to demand a Senatorial investigation of his election, has been a subject of much discussion, and his quiescence has been unfavorably compared with the prompt action of Senator Le Roy Percy, of Mississippi, under far less aggravated charges. Thus the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Senator Lorimer, the dispatches read, '*may* resign.' The news is alarming, when everybody is wondering why he did not resign a week ago. Five members of the Illinois legislature, including the minority leader of the House, Representative Lee O'Neil Browne, have now been indicted for bribery or perjury, or have confest their guilt, and Mr. Lorimer has had nothing to say since he denounced the first to turn State's evidence as a crazy sensationalist. When an associate of Senator Lorimer's, the new Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Percy, found himself in a similar position, he hurried back to his State to confront the legislator who asserted that he had taken a bribe, and announced to everybody that he would not hold his office a minute if there was the slightest taint upon his commission. The Mississippi legislature confirmed his right to that document, but, not content with that, Senator Percy asked that the matter be submitted to the voters of the State at a primary, that everybody might say as to whether he should or should not continue to represent Mississippi in Washington. And Senator Lorimer *may* resign! In his case three men have sworn that they took money to elect him. Why does he hesitate? Why does he not tell all the world that he does not for a moment desire to hold his high office if there is the slightest possibility that it was obtained for him by devious ways?"

The airing of the so-called Lorimer charges began with the publication in the Chicago *Tribune* of the confession of Charles A. White, a Democratic member of the Illinois House of Representatives, who swore that he was paid $1,000 by Lee O'Neil Browne, Democratic leader of the House, to vote for Mr. Lorimer and that at the end of the session he received from another Democratic member, Robert E. Wilson, $900 as his share of "the jackpot," a general corruption fund. Before a special grand jury, H. J. C. Beekmeyer, another Democratic Representative, confest that he had received like amounts for his vote. Subsequently the grand jury indicted Browne for bribery, and indicted Wilson and Representative Michael S. Link for perjury alleged to have been committed in the course of their statements in regard to the bribery charges. Link later confest that he had taken bribes of $1,000 and $900. Representative Clark testified that $500 had been offered to him to vote against the Direct Primary Bill. Senator Lorimer asserts that no money was used to secure his election. Browne declares that White borrowed money of him and tried to blackmail him when he refused further advances.

While the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* reminds us that "accusation is not proof," there is a widespread tendency to take the charges at their face value. The Washington *Herald* goes so far as to say that "the shocking scandal in Illinois" shows conclusively "that the deadlock at Springfield a year ago was broken by the outright purchase of legislative votes," and it adds:

"Following this scandal, Illinois should set its house in order by enacting an honest primary law and henceforth choosing its Senators by direct vote of the people."

Several other papers likewise make the matter a text for editorials

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on the need for reform in the method of electing Senators. Almost alone among the Chicago papers, *The Inter Ocean* "is confident that no man was paid to vote for Mr. Lorimer, and that Mr. Lorimer did not spend or allow to be spent a single illegitimate dollar to procure his election to the Senate."

But the Chicago *Tribune*, without assuming to say from what source the alleged bribes came, asks, in the language of the gaming-table:

"Who sweetened the jackpot? Was it 'insurance,' to prevent the passage of 'fetchers'? Was it 'liquor,' in an effort to secure the amendment of the Local Option Law? Did the Illinois manufacturers, to block employers' liability? Or to prevent factory legislation? Did the railroads, to kill the Administration control and supervision bills? Did the express companies, to stop the passage of the Rate Bill? Was it 'powder,' to prevent restriction of manufacture and storing of explosives? Was it 'electricity,' to head off the Waterway Bill? Was it 'gas,' to kill the downstate rate regulator? Was it 'tobacco,' to prevent the passage of the Anticigaret Bill? Did the mine-operators, to prevent mine-law reform? Did text-book publishers, in an effort to stop the Price Bill? Was it 'steel,' to get the lake land? Who sweetened the jackpot?"

SUNSET.

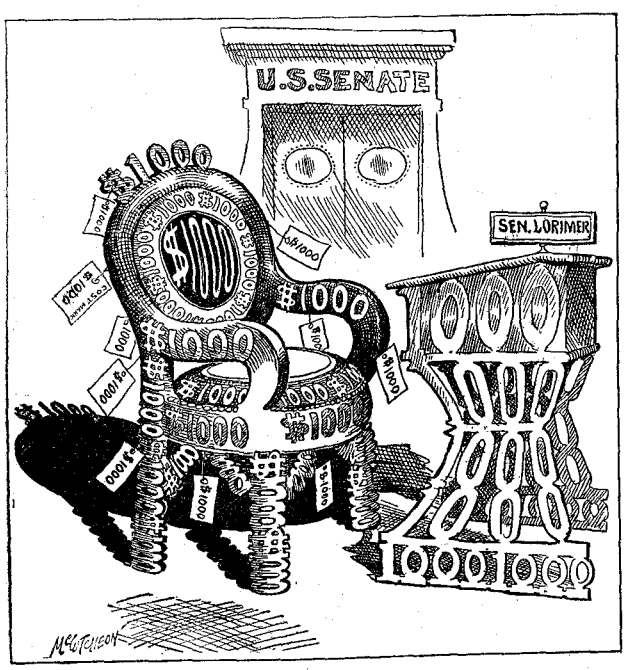
ALDRICH AND HALE—"Come on, Joe, the day is done—it's time to go home."
Cooper in *Collier's*.

The Chicago *Record-Herald*, hopefully facing all the facts of recent exposures of bribery, graft, and vice, returns this answer to a despairing cry of "Whither are we drifting?"

"We are not 'drifting.' We are struggling, battling, and making headway. Legislative and administrative methods are improving; merit is superseding spoils; new checks and balances are being introduced; the ballot is being simplified to exclude cheap and contemptible men from public life and increase real popular control. By these signs we shall conquer."

The Lorimer charges "stand out in clear relief even in a year marked by startling graft exposures," says the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which adds:

"It would be pleasant if a reasonable knowledge of existing conditions in American politics made the average man feel, on reading such a story, that it was plainly preposterous and impossible, or at least to be seriously considered only after the most final and convincing proofs had been submitted."



THEY FORGOT TO REMOVE THE COST MARK.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

IRISH TRIBUTES TO KING EDWARD

NOT least among King Edward's claims to the title of peace-maker, it would seem, was that revealed by the tributes of Irish Nationalists at the time of his death. Toward no other English monarch since the Conquest, declares T. P. O'Conner, in a London dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, has Ireland had so friendly a feeling. In proof of this assertion we find Mr. William O'Brien, the most irreconcilable of the irreconcilables, moving before a large meeting of Nationalists in Cork a resolution of "profound sorrow" for the death of one "whose efforts for the reconciliation of the two countries Ireland will ever hold in grateful memory." In proposing this resolution Mr. O'Brien said it was probably the first time the Nationalists had ever laid a tribute of respect and genuine sympathy on the coffin of an English king; and he went on to say:

"The part he took within his constitutional limitations in the great scheme for national reconciliation in 1902 and 1903 we have to thank for the blest revolution which would have transferred the entire soil of Ireland to the people and which would have led to still greater and more blest changes by the same method and same men, only that certain foolish, short-sighted representatives paralyzed his arm and frustrated his progress."

Mr. Patrick Ford, writing in his *Irish World* (New York), is another witness to the fact that King Edward's memory will be honored by the Irish people for the readiness he displayed to do justice to Ireland. Says Mr. Ford:

"It is not surprizing that his sympathetic nature made him far more friendly toward Ireland and the Irish cause than Queen Victoria ever was. The restraints imposed upon him by his position as a constitutional ruler would not allow of his manifesting openly his leanings toward either of the political parties that shape England's destiny. But it was well known that his predilections were for the political party that would do Ireland a justice. In this respect his attitude was in marked contrast with that assumed by Queen Victoria, who had no love for Gladstone because the great Commoner's views of Irish affairs were diametrically opposed to those held by England's Queen, who believed that coercion, not justice, would bring about a solution of the Irish question.

"Instinctively the Irish people realized the difference between mother and son. Of the Queen who never showed signs of her heart being touched by the appalling landlord-made famine that decimated the Irish people, they expected nothing; and when she descended into her grave they had no words of praise nor of sorrow. Victoria was identified with the blackest hour in Ireland's history. The memory of Edward VII., so far as Ireland is concerned, will not rest under any such shadow. On the contrary, his reign of nine years will ever stand out conspicuous by the advance the Irish cause has made in the direction of the goal of Home Rule."

Like George IV., writes Mr. Robert Ellis Thompson in the same paper, Edward VII. "really wanted to be liked by the Irish people." In this connection he recalls the fact that "when Mr. Gladstone was the detestation of the classes in England, and had been stoned in the street on his way to church" because of his advocacy of Irish Home Rule, Edward, then Prince of Wales, "visited him at Hawarden, was photographed as one of the party gathered there, and allowed the picture to be sold in London." Of George V. Mr. Thompson writes:

"The new King has a better start than had his father. He is forty-five years old, not sixty. He has drawn to himself better advisers and companions than gathered around his father and his uncles in 1861. He inherits something of his grandfather's austerity and strictness. He is disliked by the element which came

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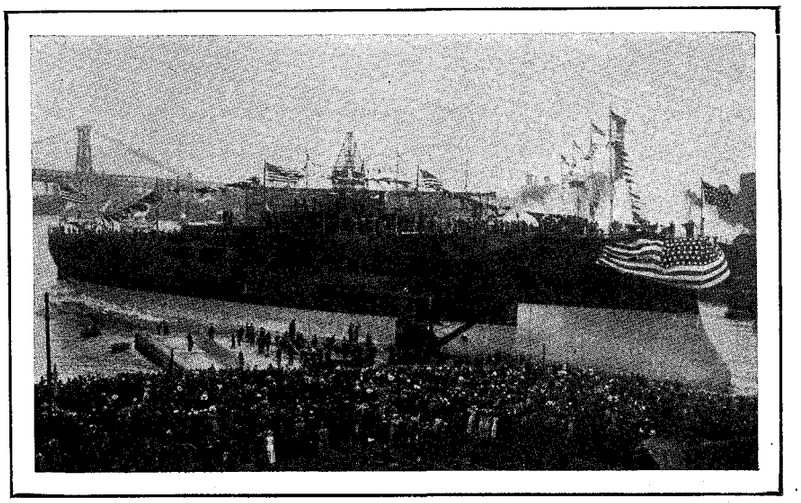
near bringing the country to destruction in the Boer War. He has no associations with the South African mine-owners and their like in Park Row. All these are negative advantages, and it will take a man of personal force to make them count. Has he got it in him to succeed, or will he be the last English king?"

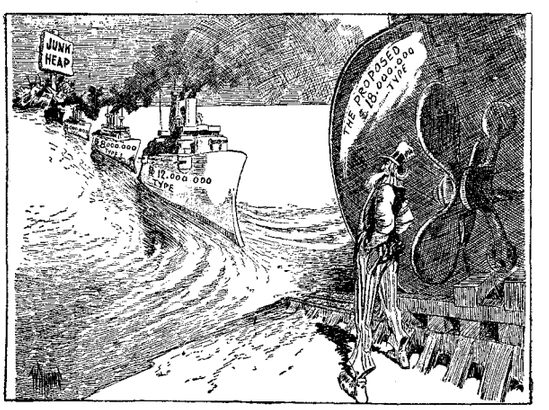
THE "FLORIDA"

WHEN the *Florida*, the latest of our super-dreadnoughts to take the water, glided last week from her smoking ways in the Brooklyn Navy Yard into the embrace of the East River, she floated within a few hundred yards of a replica of the little *Half Moon* in which Hudson sailed into New York Bay 300 years ago. To the spectators of the launching this picturesque juxtaposition must have brought vividly home the development of naval architecture during three centuries, as well as throwing into relief by comparison the tremendous powers of destruction leashed in a modern battle-ship. Thus the New York *Herald* is moved to remark that "turned loose in the days of the Invincible Armada, the *Florida* could have eaten her way through all the navies of the world from that day until the development of the steel-clad ship, even if all had been massed against her in one titanic battle." The fleet of Nelson, it adds, would have melted away under her secondary battery of sixteen 5-inch guns, while a single broadside from her main battery of ten 12-inch rifles would have "carried away any single battle fleet ever gathered together in the days of wooden fighting-ships."



"GO, BRAVE SHIP; I CHRISTEN THEE FLORIDA."

This, the youngest of our super-dreadnoughts, was launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on May 12, Miss Elizabeth L. Fleming, daughter of a former governor of Florida, acting as her sponsor.



WHAT'S THE USE?
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

Carrying these illuminating comparisons still farther, *The Herald* points out that in one broadside the *Florida* hurls a heavier mass of metal than all the ships of the United States fleet that battled under Dewey at Manila twelve years ago.

The *Florida's* keel was laid on March 9, 1909, and it is expected that she will be equipped and ready for commission by midsummer of 1911. Her sister ship, the *Utah*, built at Camden by private contractors, left the ways more than four months ago, but as the *Utah* was only half-finished when launched, and as the *Florida* now claims to be within one-third of completion, it is believed that they will become active units of the Navy at about the same date. The progress made with the *Florida*, remarks *The Sun*, "is a feather in the cap of Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, who ranks among the first of the world's builders." These sister ships are the largest yet launched in the United States, altho the *Wyoming* and *Arkansas*, with main batteries of twelve 12-inch guns and displacements of 26,000 tons, will outclass them, and these again will probably be eclipsed by the two fighting-monsters, armed, rumor has it, with 14-inch guns, to be authorized by Congress at this session. For purposes of comparison with the newest foreign dreadnoughts the New York *American* prints the following table:

FLORIDA (American)—Length, 520 feet; displacement, 21,825 tons; equipment, ten 12-inch, sixteen 5-inch guns; speed, 21 knots; horse-power, 28,000; cost, $10,000,000.

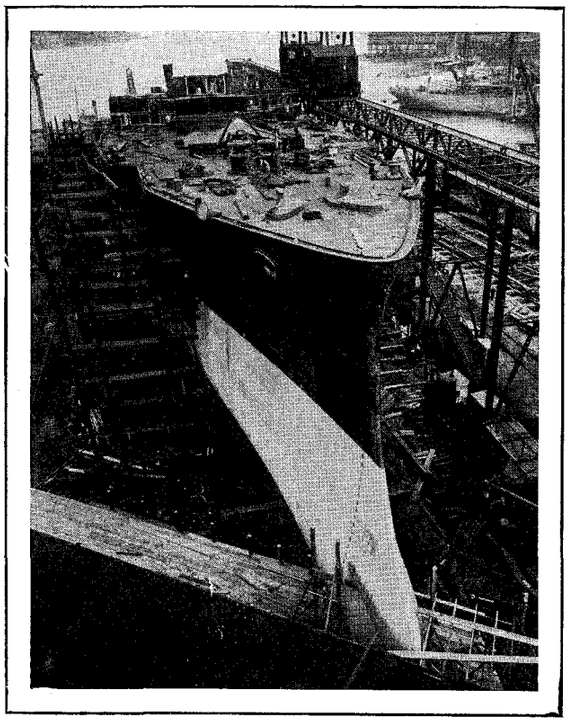
COLOSSUS (British)—Length, 545 feet; displacement, 23,000 tons; equipment, ten 12-inch guns and 4-inch breech-loaders; speed, 21 knots.

NASSAU (German)—Equipment, sixteen 11-inch, twelve 6.6 to 8¾-inch guns; displacement, 19,000 tons; speed, 19.5 knots.

AKI (Japanese)—Equipment, four 12-inch, twelve 10-inch, and eight 6-inch guns; displacement, 19,800 tons; speed, 20 knots.

While the British *Colossus* is more than twenty feet longer than the *Florida*, and has practically the same batteries, it may be noted that the armor which protects its vitals is an inch thinner. Further details of the *Florida* are supplied by the following editorial in the New York *Sun*:

"A comparison of the *North Dakota* and *Florida* shows that



ON THE WAYS.

Here the fine lines of the hull disguise the bulk of the 21,000-ton monster, which in this photograph might suggest a swift ocean-going yacht.

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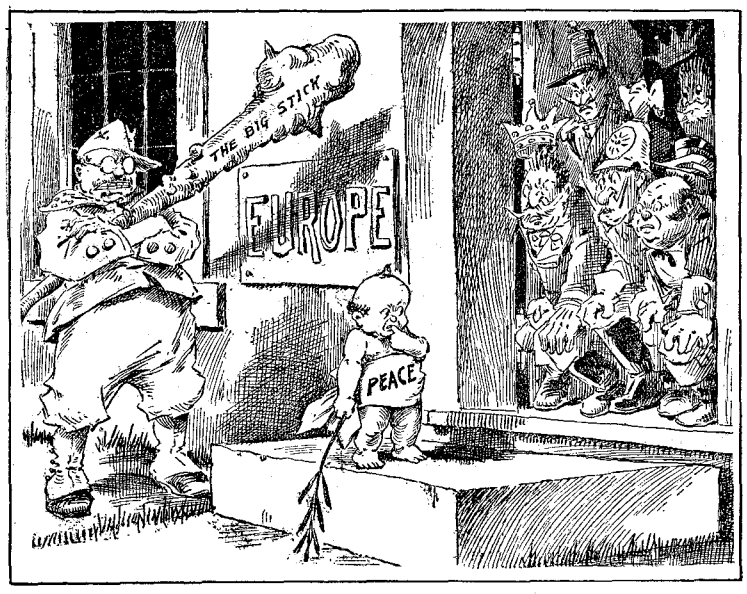

ROOSEVELT—"Well, are you going to adopt him?"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

VERSATILE TEDDY.
—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

UNOFFICIAL ILLUSTRATIONS FOR THE NOBEL PRIZE SPEECH.

the *Florida* will exceed by 1,825 tons the *North Dakota*, whose displacement is 20,000 tons, and the *Florida* is 3½ feet longer and 3 greater in beam. The coal and oil supply will be the same for both ships, 2,500 and 400 tons respectively. The belt armor will be the same for both, 12 to 8 inches, the battery armor half an inch thicker in the case of the *Florida*, or 6½ inches, and her smokestack protection 3½ inches thicker, or 9½. They will both carry main batteries of ten 12-inch guns mounted in five turrets on the center line, and the *Florida* will have two more 5-inch guns in her secondary battery, or sixteen in all. Her contract calls for a speed of 20.75 knots. The *North Dakota* exceeded her requirements of 21 knots by almost a whole knot, and her sister ship, the *Delaware*, made 21.44 knots on her trials off Owl's Head.

"It will be seen from the comparisons made that the *Florida* (as also the *Utah*) will have an advantage in protection of her vital parts over the *North Dakota*. In fact, the Navy Department maintains that no battle-ships hitherto built for any navy are as well protected from projectiles and torpedoes as the new sisters. Their hulls are divided into compartments on an improved plan, and if one compartment should be pierced by a torpedo, powerful pumps would keep the inflow of water under control. The *Florida* is to be equipped with Parsons turbines working on four shafts and developing 28,000 horse-power."

From the Socialist *Call* (New York) comes the following protest against "the criminal waste" entailed in the building and maintenance of a modern navy:

"It is admitted by naval officers that the ships of ten years ago are of obsolete type and would be useless against the new vessels. It is admitted that within ten years, or less, the new types will in turn become obsolete, and will be useless against the type of vessel certain to be evolved. That is, as soon as a vessel costing millions of dollars leaves the stocks, she enters into active competition with her sister vessels for a place on the junk-pile.

"She is nothing more nor less than a stupendous example of money thrown away in the international game of brag and bluster."

A more optimistic note, however, is sounded by the New York *American*:

"The battle-ship *Florida* is in a double sense one of the most potent and convincing of the world's arguments for peace. The vast power of destruction massed in this mighty enginery of death pleads eloquence beyond all words for the abolition of war and slaughter. . . . . .

"There are only two ways in all the world for the nations to have peace. One way is to join fervently in every appeal that moves through arbitration and parliamentary union toward the abolition of war. The other is to stand so well and mightily prepared for war on sea and land that no nation can afford the deadly grapple of steel and powder.

"The New York *American*, with all its human sentiment, is for universal peace through parliamentary union and The Hague.

"And the New York *American*, with all the force of the American spirit, stands for an ample navy until the day of universal peace.

"So all hail our brave battle-ship *Florida!* May her even statelier and sterner sisters follow fast in her foaming wake until the time when the seven seas shall be given forever to the evangels of commerce and peace, with never a crimson stain upon the wave!"

TWO TRUSTS HIT BY THE SUPREME COURT

BECAUSE the momentous Standard-Oil and Tobacco-Trust cases are now pending before the United States Supreme Court, special interest attaches to any event which bears, however remotely, upon the attitude of that august body toward the trust question. For this reason two recent decisions, indorsing anti-trust actions on the part of Tennessee and Mississippi, have aroused some comment. "After a long run of decisions against the States which are seeking to curb the greed of great corporations," remarks the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "it is a pleasure to note the action of the Supreme Court on two appeals"—one taken by the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky against an ouster decree of the Tennessee courts, another by the Association of Retail Lumber Dealers in Mississippi and Louisiana against a dissolution order issued by the Mississippi courts.

In the latter case the Supreme-Court decision was announced by Judge Lurton, this being his first utterance from that bench on the trust question. The Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was accused of restraining trade by refusing to deal with any manufacturer or wholesaler in lumber who sold direct to consumers in the region over which it claimed commercial dominion. It appealed against the order of the State courts on the ground that the Mississippi Antitrust Law conflicted with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by abridging the right of contract. Whether the Association's act would be illegal at common law, said Justice Lurton, "is not now for our determination," but he declared it "an illegal combination and conspiracy under the Mississippi statute." He also pointed out that "an act harmless when done by any one may become a public wrong when done by many acting in concert."

The opinion sustaining the ousting of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky from doing business in Tennessee was announced by

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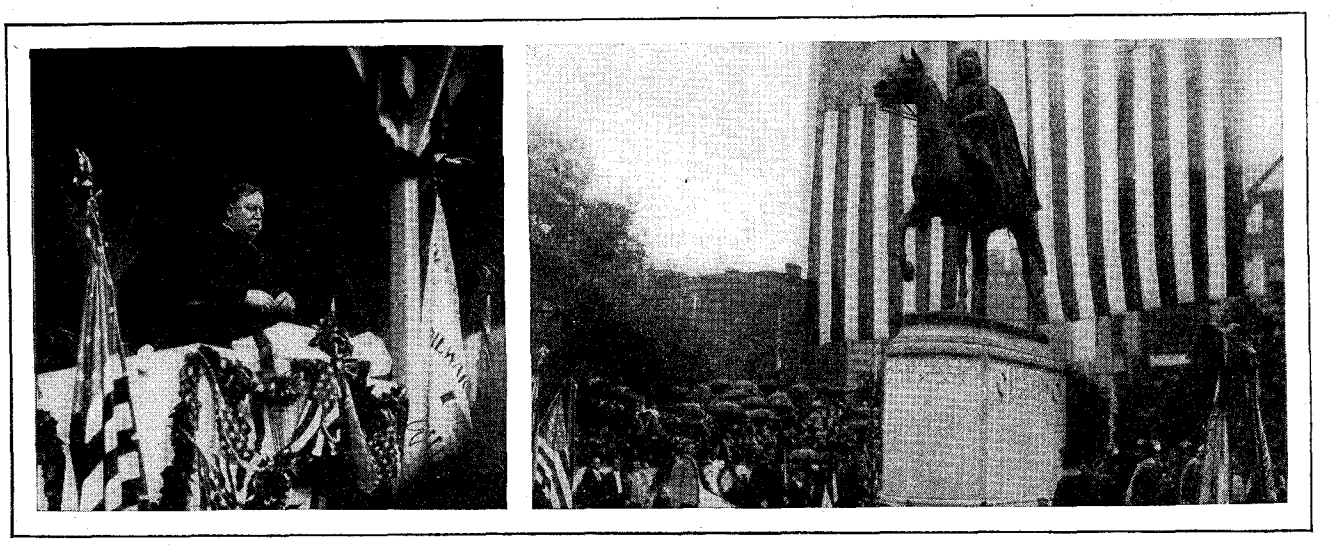

PRESIDENT TAFT MAKING THE ADDRESS IN HONOR OF GENERAL PULASKI.

THE STATUE ERECTED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN MEMORY OF THE PART PLAYED BY PULASKI IN OUR WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

May 11 was "Polish Day" in Washington, as it witnessed not only the dedication of monuments in that city to two Polish heroes who assisted us in our War of the Revolution, but also the convocation there of Poles from all over the world, summoned by the Polish National Alliance to discuss the present and future of their race. Pulaski, one of the most brilliant cavalry leaders the world has known, organized that service for our army and fell fighting for our cause at Savannah. The other statue unveiled on the same day represented General Thaddeus Kosciusko, whose military skill contrib uted largely to the success of the Saratoga campaign. His monument is a gift from the Polish National Alliance.

AMERICA HONORING POLISH HEROES.

Justice Holmes. The events preceding it are thus outlined in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"The proceedings in this case were begun in 1907 under the Tennessee Antitrust Act, and originated in a transaction at Gallatin, Tenn. The Standard Oil Company of Kentucky had oil stored in tanks in Tennessee, from which it procured a supply to serve merchants throughout various sections of the State. The Evansville Oil Company of Evansville, Ind., sent a salesman to Gallatin to sell oil. He obtained a number of orders, whereupon the agent of the Standard Oil offered to give the merchants ten gallons of oil per barrel to countermand their purchase orders with the Evansville Oil Company. Four of them accepted.

"The Standard Oil Company of Kentucky and two of its agents were indicted under the State Antitrust Act. One of the agents was convicted, but the company escaped punishment on the ground that it could not be fined under the act, but could only be ousted. Ouster proceedings were then begun against it, the charges being based on the Gallatin transaction. The State courts issued an ousting decree, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"This appeal was based on the argument that the alleged criminal agreement, if it were an offense, was an offense against the Federal law, the Sherman Antitrust Law, and not an offense against the laws of Tennessee; that the statute was unconstitutional, and because the statute of limitation was effective.

"All the contentions of the company were disposed of favorably to the State."

This decision, declares the Philadelphia *Press*, "is both interesting and important," since "it calls attention to some of the peculiar methods of the Standard Oil Company, and upholds a State in treating them as criminal." To quote further:

"If one State may refuse hospitality to the Standard Oil Company, when it considers its practise obnoxious, other States can do the same. Therefore, the biggest trust may not be secure and defiant in any State jurisdiction if it violates the laws of that State. The interstate commerce clause and the Fourteenth Amendment can not be invoked to protect the violation of proper State law. . . .

"Such a decision as this ought to be welcomed by corporations who do not use, and who do not desire to use, unlawful methods to secure or to hold business. When it is clear that a corporation is subordinate to the law and can be reached by both the civil and criminal courts the fear and dislike of such organizations will materially abate. This country can not tolerate organizations superior to the law, and it is well to have demonstrated occasionally that none such exist, and that even State law, while it may not interfere with interstate commerce, can compel right conduct and fair dealing by the corporations, great or small, doing business within its jurisdiction."

Taken together, remarks the San Francisco *Bulletin*, these two rulings "give hope that the power of the abstruse technicality is on the wane."

ANTILIQUOR LOSS AND GAIN

IN the nomination of Col. Emmett O'Neal for Governor of Alabama, at the Democratic primary, editorial writers generally see a reversal of the sentiment which gave Alabama what is said to be the most drastic prohibitory law ever enacted. By this law, said one writer, after it became effective a year ago,

"The State was given power to close up all places supposed to sell intoxicants. Any officer might enjoin or shut up, the burden of proving innocence being on the accused. Clubs were pledged not to seek to evade the law, on penalty of loss of charter. The possession of liquor was made *prima-facie* evidence of guilt. The right of trial by jury was denied. One provision prohibited any sort of 'liquor advertising.' Another provided for the impeachment of officers who should fail to put the law into effect."

Not satisfied with this sweeping act, the prohibition leaders, at the last session of the legislature, tried to secure the adoption of a constitutional amendment for absolute State-wide prohibition. Colonel O'Neal, the local-option candidate, led the fight against the amendment, and to his success on this issue is attributed his victory at the primary elections. This outcome is hailed by the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* as "a decisive victory for temperance," because it considers the Alabama prohibitory law impracticable. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says, in the same vein:

"The results show that a majority of the voters are earnestly opposed to that system of government which tolerates entrance of the home, searches, and seizures.

"They are opposed to that system of government which promotes perjury and encourages false swearing.

"They are opposed to a system of government in which fanaticism is the dominating influence and which, so influenced, would strike down ancient rights of a self-governing people."

The repeal of the prohibitory law by the next legislature is expected by many papers, but this does not necessarily mean a return to open liquor-selling. The Atlanta *Constitution* says that it "appears certain that open barrooms will never return to Alabama, as

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it is equally certain that open barrooms will never return to Georgia."

In the mean time the enactment in Massachusetts of the so-called "Bar-and-Bottle" law, is hailed as a distinct practical gain in the war against drunkenness, altho it is described by its originator as neither a prohibition measure or an antisaloon measure. In the words of Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, on whose petition it was first introduced, "it is a blow at the grosser form of liquor-drinking, an effort to eliminate the greatest evil connected with the saloon, which we have found to be the sale by the bottle." According to its terms, says the New York *Times*,

"saloons that sell drinks over a bar must not dispense liquor to be carried away in bottles, and dealers in bottled malt liquors, wines, and spirits may not keep a bar. It recognizes the fact that the saloon is the poor man's club. The poor man resorts to it with no intention of getting drunk. He seldom gets drunk there. But after indulgence in a few drinks his powers of self-restraint are relaxed, and he may depart bearing the pernicious bottle, from which proceeds a debauch with strong drink in public places or in his home."

The measure was supported by the petitions of ex-President Eliot, of Harvard University, President Huntington, of Boston University, ex-Secretary Long, Bishop Lawrence, ex-Governor Bates, representatives of manufacturers' associations and traction interests, and two hundred of the foremost professional and business men of the State.

OUR ALARMING DRUG PROBLEM

ACCORDING to figures sufficiently authoritative to find place in a Government bulletin, there are more "drug fiends" in the United States, in proportion to population, than there are in China. Thus Dr. L. F. Kebler, Chief of the division of drugs in the Government Bureau of Chemistry, states in a report on the indiscriminate sale and use of habit-forming agents that "the number of drug addicts in the United States is variously estimated by those conversant with the situation at from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000," altho he records his own opinion that "the latter estimate is probably excessive." The number of "drug fiends" in China, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has been put at 4,000,000, or 1 per cent. of its 400,000,000 population. Supposing the population of the United States to be 90,000,000, the figures quoted by Dr. Kebler would place the proportion of drug addicts in this country at something between 1.1 and 4.4 per cent. While the papers generally assert that these figures are appalling, nobody, apparently, has challenged their accuracy. The Chicago *Evening Post* reminds us that Prof. Irving Fisher, in his "Report on National Vitality," also finds that the use of harmful drugs in the United States is on the increase. Moreover, while the estimates place the opium addicts in China at 1 per cent., a report of the International Opium Commission shows that 35 per cent. of the Chinese in this country are opium-smokers. According to Dr. Kebler's bulletin—known officially as "Farmers' Bulletin 393"—there has also developed in the United States a wide-spread use of cocain, a drug even more disintegrating and debauching than opium, and practically unknown in China. Recent revelations, especially in Philadelphia, concerning the peddling of cocain among schoolchildren, have also helped to arouse the country to the seriousness of its drug problem. To quote Dr. Kebler more fully:

"Notwithstanding the fact that legislation, Federal, State, and Territorial, adverse to the indiscriminate sale and use of opium has been enacted during the past decade, and most physicians are using greater circumspection than formerly when prescribing opium, its preparations and derivatives, the amount of opium (exclusive of smoking-opium, which is now denied entry into this country), consumed in the United States per capita, has been doubled within the last forty years. Not only has there been this increased consumption of opium, its preparations and derivatives, but large quantities of other habit-forming agents, introduced chiefly for medicinal purposes, have been used. For example, 'cocain' (cocain hydrochlorid) has been used for about twenty-five years, and the amount consumed at present is estimated at approximately 150,000 ounces per annum. In addition, it is well known that large quantities of acetanilid, acetphenetidin, antipyrin, phenacetin, caffein, and chloral hydrate, and smaller amounts of codein, dionin, and heroin are consumed."

He goes on to tell how thousands of people become victims of these drugs by taking them unknowingly in various patent medicines and certain "medicated soft drinks." In some cases these ruinous nostrums claim to cure the taste for the very drugs which they contain. Among the patent medicines most frequently "doped" are soothing-sirups, catarrh and asthma "cures," cough remedies, and headache mixtures. These are specified—as many as thirteen different soothing-sirups being mentioned by name—in Farmers' Bulletin 393, which concludes with the following summary:

"There are various remedies on the market used from infancy to old age containing habit-forming agents which can be purchased almost *ad libitum* by any one. Many of the mixtures are concocted, directly or indirectly, through the aid of unscrupulous physicians, so called. Some illicit sales of cocain, morphin, etc., are also made by druggists, both wholesale and retail. A few physicians take advantage of the authority entrusted to them for the proper using of these habit-forming agents and prescribe for all requesting them, regardless of the health and welfare of the public. Physicians often are not circumspect enough in the writing and safeguarding of prescriptions containing these drugs. With these conditions obtaining, drug addiction has become a great evil, and the question naturally arises, How can it be minimized or eradicated? There is a great diversity of opinion on this point, but the following are the lines along which results can be expected:

"First. Educate the public through the press and by pamphlets, lectures, etc.

"Second. Enact laws forbidding the sale of all pernicious habit-forming drugs, such as cocain, morphin, opium, heroin, etc., and their derivatives and preparations, at retail, except on prescriptions of physicians, dentists, or veterinarians.

"Third. Require a permanent record to be kept, subject to State and Federal inspection at all times, of all transactions in such drugs, whether wholesale, retail, or through the use of prescriptions.

"Fourth. Enact laws forbidding the handling of any of these products except by manufacturers, wholesale and retail druggists, and others legally qualified.

"Fifth. The State boards of health, or other governing bodies, should be empowered to withdraw the licenses of physicians who prescribe or druggists who sell these articles for other than legitimate medicinal purposes.

"Sixth. A Federal law should be enacted forbidding the shipment in interstate commerce of habit-forming drugs or preparations containing them, except through the customary channels of trade, and then only when complete records of all transactions are kept."

The spread of the drug habit in this country, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, is one of the gravest of existing social evils. Says *The Courier-Journal*, which we have already quoted:

"Cocain, as an agent for the destruction of body and mind, and a provoker of crime as well as vice, is far more potent than opium. It is employed surreptitiously in beverages by the 'white-slave' trafficker to bring about the moral weakening that makes the unsuspecting girl a ready victim, and a large trade is driven with the humbler classes of negroes who readily develop homicidal tendencies when drugged with cocain. . . . . .

"Secret drinking is rare. Public drug-taking is, as a custom, non-existent. Secrecy is the rule. . . . . .

"Drugs like cocain, opium, and morphin are not used in moderation by their victims. There are millions of temperate individuals who take an occasional glass of beer or drink of whisky. But persons do not take an occasional and harmless 'sniff' of cocain, or a convivial morphin pill, or a social pipe of opium with a guest at home. The use of drugs is always vice, and nearly always suicidal, morally speaking. There are few victims of the secret vice of drug-taking who do not make progress in the direction of degradation, and often the degradation is complete before it is suspected."

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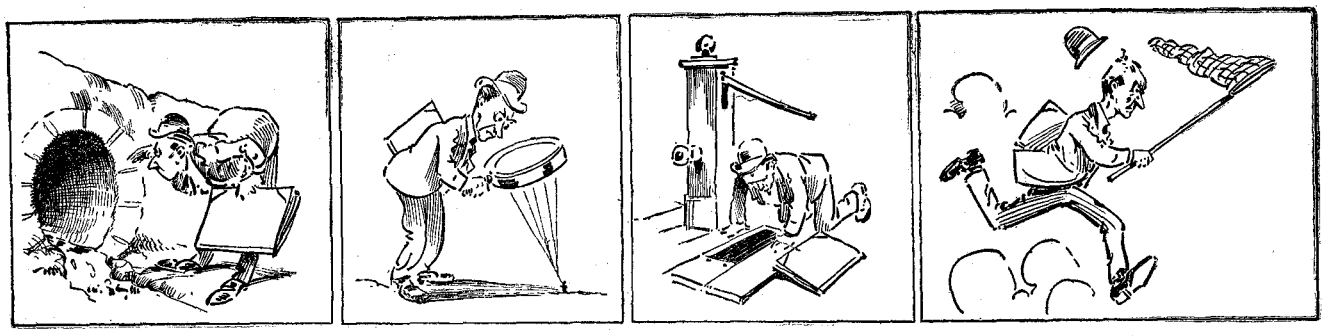


SNAPSHOTS OF THE LAST STRENUOUS EFFORTS OF THE CENSUS MAN.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

A duty should be levied on coca-leaves so high as to make their price prohibitive except for legitimate medicinal and surgical purposes, says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which thinks that "only in this way can the traffic be reduced and regulated."

CENSUS HYSTERIA

WHEN the census returns have been duly counted and finally published, some expect there will be many surprizes in store for the rival towns and cities which have been boasting of their growth in population during the last decade. In some cases, suggests the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, there will be weeping and wailing and denunciation of "pinhead" enumerators, while, on the other hand, "now and then a place which has been secretly fearing that a respected and despised rival has it faded may find that it wins by a nose—a nose is enough." Many Western cities, we gather from their newspapers, look to the census reports to find the results of ten years' strenuous "boosting." Every municipality is looking for an increase in population and particularly for some gain in "city rank."

The Government's enumerators have, therefore, found themselves supported by civic pride and civic patriotism. And, too, they have found their work supplemented by the efforts of city officials, newspapers, and enthusiastic citizens. The possibility of mistakes and omissions, says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, is so great

"that most of the American cities have taken special steps on their own part to assure a full and complete census, to find the people overlooked by the enumerators. In Jackson, Miss., as we noted the other day—a city, by the by, which suffered in the last census from a poor enumeration—they have gone to the extreme limit of meetings in the churches, schools, and public squares, to the ringing of bells, blowing of whistles, and sounding the fire-alarm; and similar measures have been adopted elsewhere to meet the emergency. If it seems hard that a community should go to these extremities in order to enable the Government officials to make a correct count, the fact remains none the less that only in this way can the work be done effectively and satisfactorily, and that those communities which depend on the enumerators alone find their population returned far below the truth."

In New Orleans, Houston, Columbus, and many cities, all the newspapers printed coupons to be cut out and filled by those who had not been counted. In several cities the police and fire departments were called into requisition, partly with the idea that a uniform would help in drawing out information from the unwilling. In Salt Lake and Tacoma special extensions of time were granted by the Census Bureau to enable the city authorities to "get out the full count." In all these cities the Chamber of Commerce or corresponding body went zealously to work. In Los Angeles, for instance, a special census department was opened. The Los Angeles *Herald* called upon all citizens to cooperate in assuring an approximately accurate census, "and the result of an approximately accurate census will give Greater Los Angeles a population of more than 350,000." Similarly, the Columbus *State Journal* urges each citizen to "boost Greater Columbus."

Scattered through the pages of the Macon *Telegraph* was to be found this notice, printed in heavy-faced type: "Were you counted by the census man? If not, phone *The Telegraph* at 65, and get in." And across the top of the front page ran this call to civic duty:

IT'S MACON'S LOSS IF YOU'RE NOT IN CENSUS—PHONE 65.

Readers of the Salt Lake *Tribune* were confronted by this query, standing out in bold capitals:

HAVE YOU BEEN COUNTED?

Nowhere was greater zeal shown than in Tacoma, Wash., and here the measures taken were typical of what was done in other cities of the Pacific Slope. Here a new city administration came into office during "census week." The Mayor-elect published the following statement in the Tacoma *Ledger* on Tuesday:

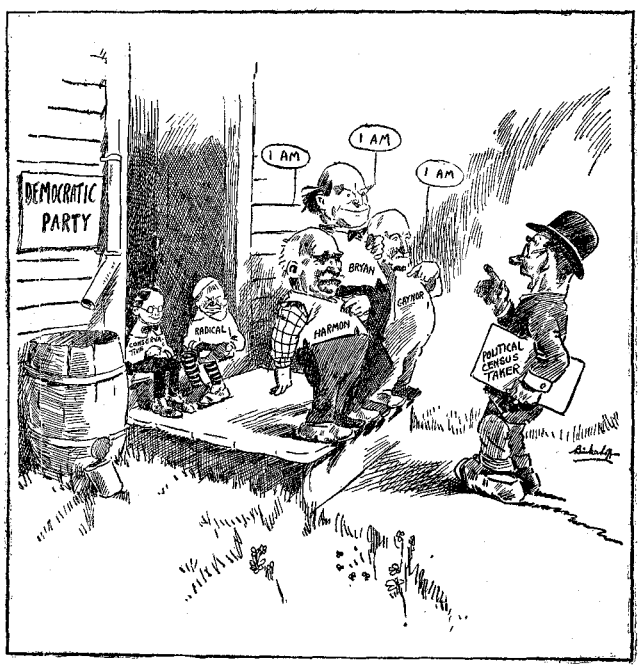
"I believe Tacoma has 125,000 population—not 90,000—but unless we get busy quick and prove it, the announcement Uncle Sam makes about this city the first of July will not look well in print or sound well to the ear.

"I will not be Mayor until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning and can not issue a proclamation before that hour. I have conferred with the other commissioners-elect, however, and we will agree to give the services of 25 city employees daily, from 10 o'clock Tuesday morning until Saturday night, to get every uncounted individual included in the census. . . . . .

"I know we can do it, and I know we will."

"A. V. FAWCETT, Mayor-Elect."

This act was made official on the next day. The new officials



"WHO IS THE HEAD OF THIS FAMILY?"
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.

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went to work with a will, policemen, firemen, school-children, and volunteer enumerators helped out the Government's agents. *The Ledger* tells of two firemen who stationed themselves one morning at a street corner where numerous car lines intersect, and made it their business to interrogate every person who approached the corner, and by 4:30 P.M. "got over sixty Tacoma residents who had been skipt by all the other enumerators." On Thursday the street-railways helped. To quote from *The Ledger:*

"To-day every passenger on the lines of the Tacoma Railway & Power Company, the Pacific Traction Company, or the Puget Sound Electric Company will be asked if they are counted as they are paying their fare or having their ticket punched. General Manager L. H. Bean assured Census Roundup Chairman George W. DeLape yesterday that the three traction companies would be only too glad to help push the total to 100,000. Every conductor will leave the barns this morning with a liberal supply of census slips, and it will be as much a part of his business to ask passengers if they have been counted as it will be to ring up fares."

On Saturday Chairman De Lape announced that the committee was assured that Tacoma's population was over 110,000, and that the earnest and united effort "has been richly worth the while. Tacoma's population gain since 1900 is just a fraction less than 200 per cent." That evening, by order of the Mayor, the end of the count was celebrated by a grand carnival—"the merriest, noisiest, yea, the wildest night last night that ever came Tacoma's way." *The Ledger* continues:

"Outside of the excitement, it might be well to chronicle that between 3,500 and 4,000 Tacomans, who would have been missed altogether unless Carnival Rex had been on the job, were enrolled in the census that shows Tacoma far beyond the 100,000 mark. . . .

"The fun and the counting were well under way an hour before sundown. At 8 o'clock four buglers from Troop B, First Washington Cavalry, and six brass bands—Modern Woodmen of America and Post-office combined, Puyallup Brass, Russo's Italian, Newsboys, Tacoma Cadet, and one colored organization—began parading. Favorite popular airs, whistleable ragtime, and stirring bugle calls quickly had the crowd feeling much like an army on dress parade, and as the throng grew greater the enthusiasm kept pace. By 9 o'clock each of the bands was 'holding down' a prominent corner, surrounded by such dense crowds that street-cars were hardly able to move and automobiles proceeded at 'dead-march' time. . . . . .

"At 9:30 o'clock the din of horns and cow-bells completely drowned the music, but the bandmen played heroically on, quitting only when the city hall clock struck 12 and the 1910 census was formally declared off by Supervisor Guy E. Kelly."

While such enthusiasm as this is "natural," and to a certain degree "commendable," yet, says the Washington *Star*, a city's worth is not to be judged by size alone:

"It would be better for the social health of the country if this truth were more thoroughly realized. Indeed, the anxiety over the census count is an indication that the true meaning of municipal greatness is not yet appreciated by the majority of the people.

"It might be well for the country if, instead of ranking the cities according to population, the real honor-roll were ranged according to some higher standard, such as cleanliness, good conduct, literacy, and provision for the cure of evil conditions. The larger the city as a rule the lower its rank in these other respects, owing to the unfortunate fact that in the large cities political conditions overwhelm all other factors, and the municipality becomes a mere agency for the aggrandizement and enrichment of a few leaders and their followers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ONE of the few people who can manage a spotlight and stand in it at the same time is W. R. Hearst.—*Washington Star.*

J PIERPONT MORGAN might indulge his taste for antiques by purchasing the cold-storage supply of eggs.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A COOKING expert tells how to make an eighteen-inch jelly-roll for 16 cents. This would be a cheap way to get a Mayor.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IT is estimated that Alaska has 16,000,000 tons of coal in sight. But with her climate it is hardly any more than she needs.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

IT IS barely possible that numerous Illinois parties are now being made up looking toward extended European travel.—*South Bend Tribune.*

AN aviator collects $50,000 for a journey of 186 miles. But, of course, England has no Interstate Commerce Commission. — *Philadelphia North American.*

EVEN tho Senator Aldrich keeps his promise to retire from the Senate, there are reasons to believe that the infant industries will not suffer from cholera infantum.—*Baltimore News.*

THE House of Representatives is not just ready to buy Uncle Joe Cannon an auto, but it will be glad to figure with him in regard to an elegant pair of roller skates.—*Houston Chronicle.*

ALTHO the Republican insurgents in Congress have declined the invitation to join the Democrats, no such reluctance is shown by Republican insurgents outside of Congress—by the Republican insurgents who do the voting at the polls.—*New York World.*

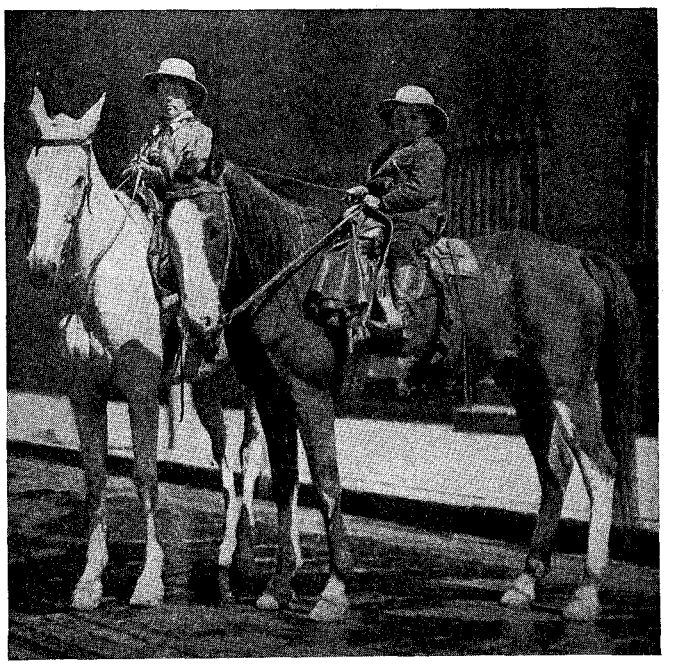
BOSSES say that the Hughes régime increased the State budget $5,000,000. As it included other increases, such as increased efficiency, increased honesty, increased self-respect, and, above all, increased determination to squelch the bosses, it was cheap at the price. —*Wall Street Journal.*

HARRY WHITNEY is going after Cook's records in "boats built to stand hard usage." Appropriate!—*Boston Transcript.*

THIS country feels quite competent to exterminate its own seals. Japan's assistance is a presumption.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

ONE more question should be added to the usual list of the census enumerators in Pittsburg. Anybody can guess what the question is.—*St. Louis Republic.*

ABOUT all the lesson some of our statesmen will absorb from the signs of the times is that it is much safer to take cash than checks.—*Ohio State Journal.*



RIDING 2,000 MILES TO MEET THEIR FATHER'S FRIEND.

Louis and Temple Abernathy, the ten- and six-year old sons of the United States Marshal of Oklahoma, are making the journey to New York on horseback, unaccompanied, to take part in the reception of the ex-President. They left Oklahoma City on April 15, and on May 9 passed through Cincinnati.

WHEN the Federal grand jury completes its investigation of the Watch Trust will any of the concerns be wound up?—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE new Bureau of Mines in the Interior Department will, of course, not take cognizance of those that have been sprung there.—*New York World*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT, it is announced, has more than eight thousand vertebræ for the Smithsonian Institution. What a pity they are not for Congress!—*Pittsburg Post*

A PITTSBURG paper recently printed this head-line: "Blind Children Will See Wild West Show." This may be classed as important if true.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A CARTOON in the Denver *Post* represents Mr. Taft as stooping over and holding his ear to the ground. The *Post* cartoonist is a man with a powerful imagination.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SAYS the Baltimore *American:* "The official census returns will show that Baltimore has had a healthy growth." See how they're getting ready to refer to larger growths as unhealthy.—*Cleveland Leader.*

DESPITE Colonel Harvey's declaration that "one with God is a majority," experience has taught us that the devil with 8,000,000 Republicans generally lands all the Federal offices. —*Houston Post.*

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POWER OF THE BRITISH KING

NOTHING is less accurate as a reflection of British newspaper comment than the idea disseminated here after the accession of King George V. that his Majesty is but a figurehead, a monarch who reigns without ruling. Every editorial utterance in London organs since the outbreak of the controversy between Lords and Commons implies in the British sovereign a definite function in the politics of the realm, a function as real as it is important. This function has to do mainly with the diplomacy of Great Britain, a sphere in which, as the London *Times* has remarked several times of late, the King of the country is paramount. There is, to be sure, a Minister of Foreign Affairs, but he is subservient less to the Ministry than to his Majesty. That principle has been admitted ever since the early years of the reign of Victoria. It has been pronounced "a truism" by the London *Mail*, a Conservative organ which is authority for the statement that "a momentous thing is happening before our very eyes"—namely, the growth of the kingly prerogative. "The Parliament is withdrawing more and more into the shadow of outworn usages. The King's most excellent Majesty is more and more advancing into the light of rising suns. We are beholding a revolution." Again, in discussing the power of the British sovereign, the same daily observed: "The power of the King is now enormous. Rightfully and within the bounds of our Constitution, the King exercises such power as is undreamed of by foreign critics of our system."

Quite to the same effect is the reasoning of the Paris *Figaro*, long regarded on the Continent of Europe as in a sense the personal organ of the late King Edward. When the constitutional crisis became acute in London, the French paper began a series of studies of the situation, in the course of which it averred that the kingly prerogative could alone adjust the difficulty. Its remark, when the accession of King George was proclaimed, that he was Tory enough to take the situation in hand, synchronized with an announcement that a truce had been declared between Lords and Commons until his Majesty could feel settled in his new dignity. But before the late King was taken off the French paper observed:

"Nothing could be more absurd than the theory of the Sovereign of Great Britain as a sort of constitutional automaton. Apart from his intimate connection with the foreign policy of his kingdom—a foreign policy which he may be said to dictate—is the circumstance that no person can hold a seat in the Cabinet who is not personally satisfactory to the King. This is perfectly well understood by those who know English politics at first hand, but it is quite overlooked by those who are so fond of referring to the ruler of Great Britain as a sort of dummy. He is nothing of the sort. It is true that a Prime Minister whom the King disliked might in conceivable circumstances be forced upon him. In actual practise the constitutional theory works out in the form of a Ministry wherein no politician can find a seat if he be distasteful personally to his sovereign. This truth might be put into a formula. The political complexion of the Ministry is determined by the House of Commons. Its personal element is decided by the King. To be sure, the political situation in England and the institutions of the country never or very rarely raise such an issue. Politicians take good care to remain upon good terms with their sovereign.

"When the English constitutional lawyers speak of the royal prerogative, therefore, they refer to something definite and tangible, a thing that really exists. This prerogative is restrained only in the making of the laws. The King of England, if he so willed it, could disband the British Army and send the entire British Navy to the scrap-heap without asking the permission of Parliament. He could give the Isle of Wight to Germany and invite the Czar of Russia to take possession of Cornwall. He could shoot an inefficient Minister without having to stand any form of trial. The prerogative of the Crown in England is limited only by human boundaries.

"Nor is this an extreme or purely theoretical statement of the case. It is indorsed not only by such constitutional authorities in England as was the late William E. Gladstone, but is carried

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THE BRITISH CROWN JEWELS.

Edward Albert, Prince of Wales, who will be sixteen on June 23, his brothers, Albert Frederick (fourteen), Henry William (ten), George Edward (seven), and John Charles (five), and his sister Victoria Alexandra (thirteen).

THE CONSTITUTION IN THE MELTING-POT.

THE THREE WITCHES—"Double, double, toil and trouble."—Macbeth, Act IV. Scene 1. —*Punch* (London).

(The wrangle between the Lords and the Commons is said to have hastened Edward's death.)

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farther. It was Gladstone, in fact, who said that the Sovereign in England is the symbol of the nation's unity and the apex of the social structure, the maker (with advice) of the laws; the supreme governor of the Church; the fountain of justice; the sole source of honor; the person to whom all military, all naval, all civil service is rendered. The Sovereign owns very large properties; receives and holds in law the entire revenue of the state; appoints and dismisses Ministers; makes treaties, pardons crime or abates its punishment; wages war or concludes peace; summons and dissolves Parliament; exercises these vast powers for the most part without any specified restraint of law; and yet enjoys in regard to these and every other function an absolute immunity from consequences."

FINLAND UNDER RACK AND SCREW.

NICHOLAS II.—"One good turn deserves another!"
—*Amsterdammer.*

This interpretation of the constitutional position of the Sovereign, extreme tho it must appear here, does not differ materially from what the London *Mail* has affirmed on the same subject. The one control over the Sovereign is the power of the purse. No tax can be levied by him. Beyond this, in the words of Sir George Arthur, in *The New Review*, "it is not even possible to lay down in set terms the exact prerogatives of the Crown or the precise limits of its power." Not a single dispatch connected with either colonial or foreign affairs leaves or enters England, says this student of the subject, without being submitted to the King. "Queen Victoria laid special stress on this in the famous note addrest to Lord Palmerston, the disregard of which led to his dismissal from office. Not a single important step is taken by Ministers without consulting the Sovereign." Of course, admits Sir George, there is the accepted maxim that the King reigns but does not govern. "Perhaps there are few authoritative sayings whose real and proper meaning has been more misunderstood." That this royal prerogative should flourish in such vigor to-day is one result of the precedents upon which Queen Victoria insisted strongly during her whole reign. In order to testify to the vitality of the prerogative, moreover, the late Edward VII., in giving his mother's correspondence to the world, saw that all her words interpreting the extent of the sovereign's personal authority in the Government were published in full. England, says the *Figaro*, has been "trained" to comprehend the vigor of the surviving prerogative. Discussion of this topic, as it grows more animated, loses no piquancy from the general belief that the new monarch is disposed, from his Tory temperament, to suffer no diminution of his royal authority through disuse of it.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FINAL BLOW AT FINLAND'S LIBERTY

THE extinction of Finland's independence, despite the coronation oath of the Czar to uphold its autonomy, is looked for by European editorial observers, who are following with concern the progress through its various legislative stages at Helsingfors of the new measure giving the Russian Government full control of that Grand Duchy. By this bill Finland is considered part of the Russian Empire, on the same footing with the provinces, and is subject to the so-called fundamental laws in matters concerning the entire country. The Finnish Diet is to have jurisdiction only in matters pertaining strictly to Finland, while the Russian Government will have the say in matters that concern the Empire. The "joker" lies in the provision that the Russian Government will decide which matters are local and which general in their nature, and the Russian press predict that this will mean that the Diet is to be shorn of all power and Finnish affairs will be administered from St. Petersburg. For instance, it is provided that the St. Petersburg authorities will regulate the following matters:

The language to be used in Finland.
The preservation of public peace and order.
The management and supervision of the schools.
Public meetings and freedom of the press.
Coinage, post-office, telegraphs, criminal and civil codes.

This bill was passed by the Douma and sent to the Finnish Diet to be ratified, but the latter body, after careful consideration, declined to enact it and returned it to St. Petersburg. This game of battledore and shuttlecock has been played before and is still active. Some think the Czar will meet this display of independence by proclaiming the measure by imperial decree, and if the Finns show resistance, will fill the Grand Duchy with Russian troops, which are now massed on the frontier.

THE LITTLE FATHER.

CZAR—"Why do you want a constitution, my child? Afghanistan has none." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

When the bill was before the Russian Douma Professor Milyukov, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, explained the illegality of this bill in a masterly speech. He showed that it in-

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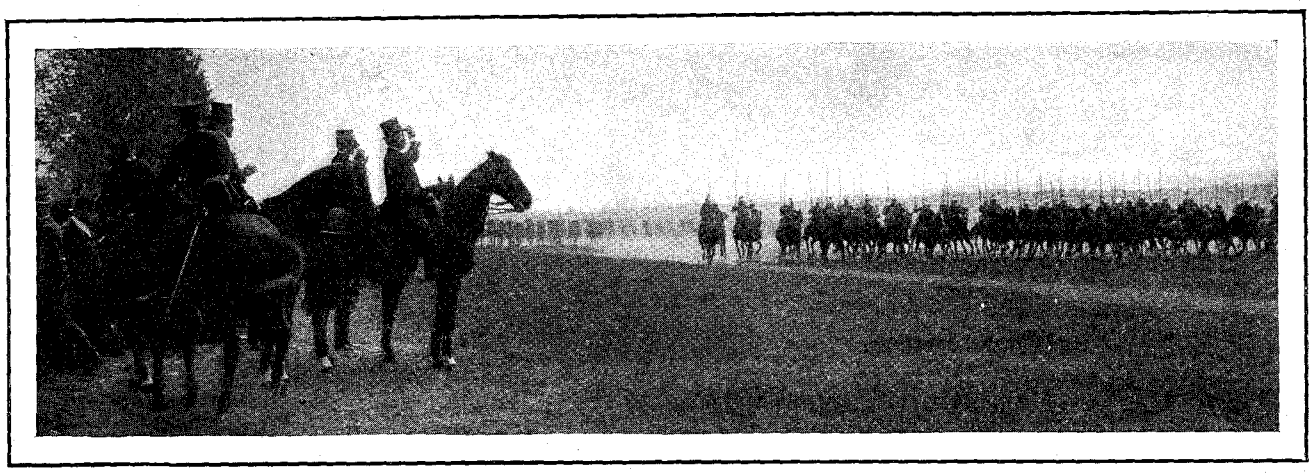

"THAT IS THE FINEST THING I HAVE SEEN IN PARIS!"

So Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed as the squadron of dragoons in sham battle captured three batteries of artillery by a magnificent charge. But, he added, "the maneuver has been too hurried—you have made your men do in half an hour what demands four hours." The reply of the French commander is not reported.

volved the breaking of the royal oath, since every Czar on ascending the throne has issued a manifesto affirming that he would uphold the autonomy and the Constitution of Finland. The speech threw the extreme reactionists into a rage. They called him some uncomplimentary names and declared that they marveled that he seemed to be always on the side of the foreign elements as against the true Russians. The *Novoye Vremiya* offers the following line of argument in justification of the crushing of Finnish independence:

"The foolish campaign against the sovereignty of Russia in Finland, against her right to establish such order within her own borders as she thinks proper—this campaign, which has been started by certain professors in Germany, has found an echo within the walls of the Tauric Palace. Russia was under the 'legal' power of the Tatar Khans for two centuries. If Milyukov had been among the advisers of Dmitry Donskoy or Ivan III., he would have said to them: 'Do not break your solemn promises of subjection. Are you ready before God Almighty and before the judgment of history to assume the responsibility for the pernicious consequences that must follow?' The inner independence of Finland remains untouched. No one wants to curtail it. But the general interests of the Empire are above private claims and political fantasies. The Russian Douma has the right to legislate for the whole of the Russian Empire, and she will make use of this right for the weal both of Russia proper and Finland too. Before the rights and the will of the Russian monarch and his Douma all empty fictions must vanish."

In a few isolated cases, however, this violent step against Finland is too much even for the extreme conservatives. Thus Prince Meshchersky says, in his organ, the *Grazhdanin:*

"The Finnish question is to me a very sad one. I see in it the secret hand of powerful enemies, not only of Russia but especially of the Czar. They want to concentrate upon the Russian monarch the hatred of a whole people which until now has been extremely loyal to him. I alone of the party of the Right am not a Finnophobe, and I am astounded and horrified to learn that the Czar's profest friends do not inform him that by stirring up the Russian Government against Finland, Russia's enemies hope to make the country and the Czar a plaything in their hands, hope to obtain for the Swedes a footing in Finland so as to arouse hatred against the Czar."

The *Sovremmenoye Slovo*, a Liberal paper, is entirely on the side of Milyukov, and says:

"The Douma has no reason to be proud of the task that has been put upon it. If in this case the Russian Parliament has been called upon to be the judge between the Russian and the Finnish nations, it is only because the verdict has been decided for it in advance. The Douma has been asked to put its seal upon this law only that it might bear the responsibility. And the Third Douma will not recoil from this responsibility. Reaction is in the saddle, and the Douma will not have the courage to offend the powerful."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S "CONSECRATION" OF ROOSEVELT

LONG before Theodore Roosevelt had emerged from the African wilds there were hints in more than one European daily that he might, after all, prove a disappointment. Possibly, as the Socialist *Avanti* (Rome) suggested, he was "an overestimated bourgeois," coming to the Old World after the acquisition of a factitious glamour in the New. In any event, he had not received "the seal of Europe's approval" and was not, therefore, a world-figure in the strict sense. What Theodore Roosevelt needed, as the Paris *Gaulois* has said, was "consecration" by the Old World.

Mr. Roosevelt has now received this "consecration." The *Gaulois* says so in categorical terms, adding that with the prestige of the "consecration" in question, he will return to his own country a larger figure and a greater personality than before. "It was a great reputation that had preceded him, that he was forced to live up to. He succeeded. He goes a greater man in the eyes of Europe than he was when he came." His magnetism and his unstudied but effective oratory are correctly appreciated in America, thinks this Paris daily, and it adds:

"Mr. Roosevelt has all the qualities of a tribune. He knows, as no one else knows, how to master an audience. He communicates his own heat to it. He carries an audience away, he rouses it or he amuses it, and he knows how to be, by turns, grave and humorous, authoritative and persuasive. He knows how to compress the most subtle and the vastest ideas into short and picturesque formulas calculated to impress the mind. He has at times glorious flights or exquisite mannerisms. His oratorical style is clear, his utterance prodigiously audible. He speaks slowly, hammers home each word—which strikes straight and true like a ball. He speaks practically from memory all the time with such ease of deportment that he seems to be improvising. . . . . .

"One realizes that underneath all this man's energy there is a vast goodness."

He has vindicated his right to the title of greatness, then, the *Gaulois* thinks, and the same impression is set forth in the appreciation of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. In Vienna, in fact, Mr. Roosevelt, who had inspired some skepticism of his powers in a few papers before his arrival, turned the current completely in his favor. The *Floh*, a caricature sheet, issued a "Roosevelt number," which sold tremendously, and was altogether kindly in tone. Berlin seems not to have had any of those doubts of Roosevelt's greatness which at one time made Rome dailies slightly dubious. "Roosevelt," to quote the *Tageblatt*, "has shown, in the course of his tour of Europe, qualities that may by some be pronounced spectacular, but he has not revealed in any instance a single characteristic denoting that his countrymen overestimate him. He is worthy of his fame." Only the extreme Socialist organs dissent

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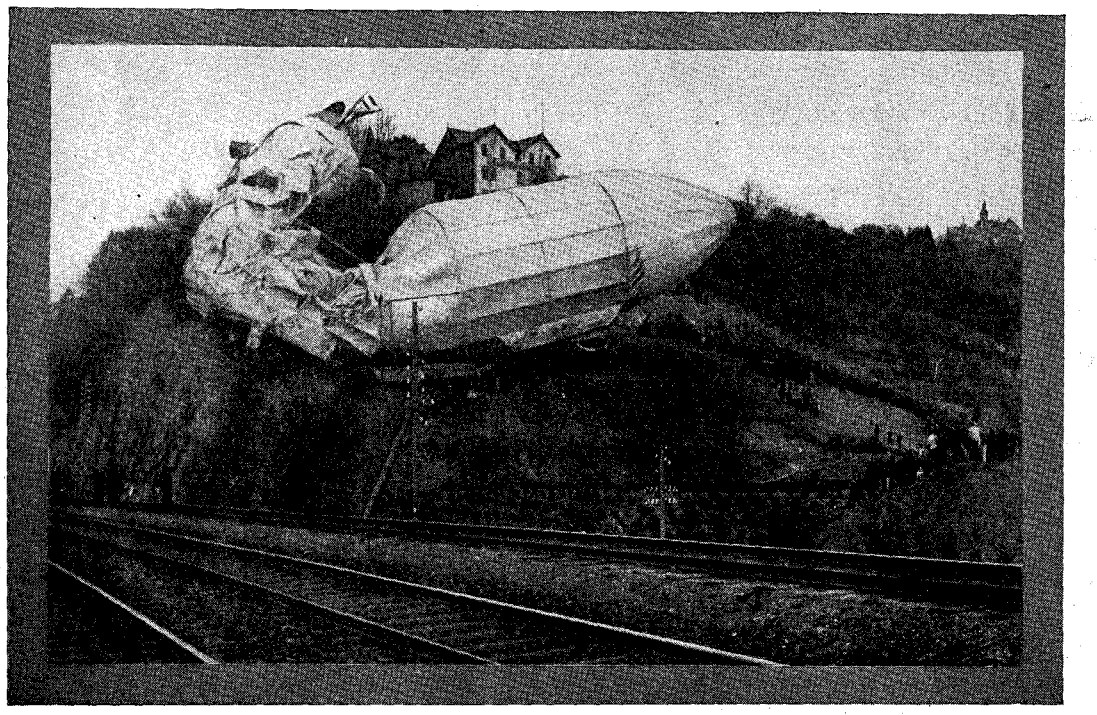
from this view, the Berlin *Vorwaerts*, for instance, protesting sarcastically against the "Roosevelt tempest in a teapot," and the London *New Age* making room for a long attack upon the sometime President as a Cæsar, going home to overthrow the liberties of his native land. From a different standpoint, London *Truth* observes:

"Ex-President Roosevelt has filled the papers throughout the week. The tour of General Grant, when ex-President, round the capitals and courts of Europe was humdrum and quiet, and indeed just nothing compared to that now made by Colonel—to give him his military title—Roosevelt. Yet Grant turned the tide of victory from South to North. He brought the United States in safety and without a Cæsarist wind-up through one of the greatest civil wars ever known. He must have passed through Europe unnoticed had not the different monarchs he called on invited him and Mrs. Grant to dinner. And they did this without going out of the ordinary course. Not a soul noticed General Grant on the Boulevards and in the Rue de la Paix as he sauntered to and from the American bar to take a glass of whisky as an appetizer before each meal. His instinct led him to keep his goods on the back shelves of his store. That of ex-President Roosevelt is to show them well in the front window."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WRECK OF THE "ZEPPELIN II."

GERMANY'S AERIAL CAMPAIGN

RIDING at anchor in the open fields on April 25, that largest, most powerful, and best equipped of Germany's aerial fleet, the *Zeppelin II.*, was shorn of its great aluminum-sheathed gas envelop by the wind and in a trice reduced to one mass of wreckage. The vessel had been refilled with gas preparatory to a long flight, according to the dispatches of the Paris *Temps*. "She was anchored at the bow to wagons filled with sand and embedded deep in the soil. A hundred strong troopers held down the stern with ropes." Suddenly a wind gust tore the inflated mass from their hands. The anchor at the bow snapt. "Every rope seemed to break like thread. The hundred troopers were flung about like midgets, some of them bleeding, all of them sore and dazed." The craft swept northward, the gas poured out of the envelop, and the *Zeppelin II.* in another half-hour lay prostrate against a rocky promontory in the Lahn valley near Weilburg.

Nothing is so impressive as an evidence of German spirit than the courage with which tragedies in the air are faced by her aeronauts, observes the London *Post*, a newspaper which pays more attention to aviation than any other in Europe, and which for weeks past has been forcing upon the London public its theory that the Emperor William has in his aerial fleet a menace to the safety of England. Expressions of opinion to the same effect have appeared in the London *Mail*. Such comment is for the most part ignored by the German dailies except the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which informs us that Hamburg is to become the center of the Zeppelin campaign. Count Zeppelin, it explains, has decided to make Hamburg the point of departure for his "oversea airship line" for which, in the opinion of the German aeronautic experts, the time is now ripe. This affords the London *Mail*, which recently awarded Paulhan its $50,000 prize for flying from London to Manchester, an occasion to say that the British Government leaves the problem of aerial defense to the country's newspapers, whereas Germany's Government makes it the concern of the nation's treasury. But the London *Times*, deprecating all sensational comment on Germany's aerial campaign, remarks:

"Not a few persons who have examined the subject with somewhat more care than the man in the street are alarmed at the possible peril menacing the whole community. They see espionage on the part of foreign Governments made easy; the secrets of fortifications exposed to the view of an aeroplanist who hovers over them long enough to photograph the surface or to note the exact position of guns, and who then disappears into space. Others who have examined the subject, also from a military point of view, see in the aeroplane a formidable engine of destruction. Its crew will be able in time of war to drop from a great height a hundredweight of high explosives on a battle-ship, arsenal, or magazine, and will vanish in safety in the confusion and state of consternation caused by a sudden attack. Those alarmists point to the speech full of weighty facts made the other day by M. Émile Reymond before the French Senate as proof that we are in presence of a powerful instrument of war. Nor are these all the political or other general consequences apprehended. Louis XIV. claimed to have abolished the Pyrenees. M. Paulhan and M. Blériot may with more reason claim to have abolished the Channel and, indeed, all frontier lines.

"Custom-House officers will be powerless to prevent smuggling, at all events on a limited scale. Foreign 'undesirables' can not, as now, be stopt at the ports; they will step out of an aeroplane, where no health officers are in attendance. Native undesirables—that is, criminals fleeing from justice—will find in the new mode of locomotion an easy way of escaping. We have stated the alarmists' case, such as it is, without suggesting that it justifies instant action. Whenever a great scientific or industrial invention opens up a perspective of immense changes affecting the ordinary life of men, there is alarm, or anxiety, which prompts many persons to say at once, 'Let us do something; let us pass regulations to meet those new perils.'

"It is to be hoped that in this case these natural expressions of apprehension will not be acted upon in a hurry. Of all fears in regard to this matter the most reasonable is lest a young industry with boundless possibilities before it should be trammeled or retarded by well-meant regulations. The time for such has not yet come, and it may be a long way off."

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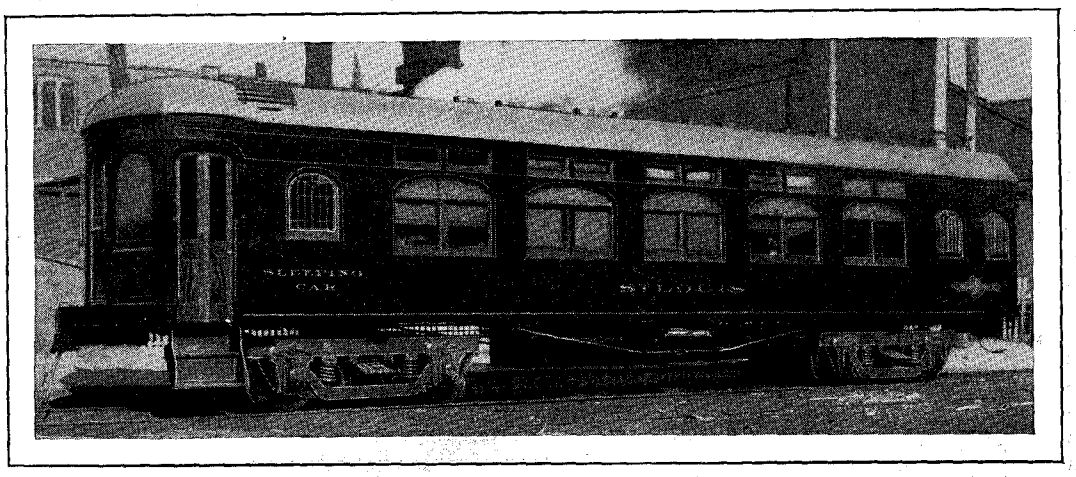
UPPER BERTHS WITH WINDOWS

THE weary traveler who reads of sleeping-cars that actually have windows in the upper berths will be apt to conclude that the millennium, if not really here, is at least near enough to overshadow us with its beneficent wing. This boon is offered by an enterprising interurban trolley system in Illinois—another sign that the electric road in the Middle West has progressed far beyond the "street-car" stage. The new sleepers are ingeniously devised in more respects than the one that has just been mentioned. We are told by a writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York):



THE TROLLEY SLEEPING-CAR.

"An underlying motive in the design of these cars was to offer a passenger means for passing a more comfortable night while en route over the electric line than could be had on the regulation sleepers of any competitive steam road. As a step in advance the sleeping-car of this new design has upper berths into which daylight and air are readily admitted. An outside view is obtainable through two windows at the side of each upper berth."

Ten upper and ten lower berths are provided. Each is 37 inches wide and the top of the lower berth is 18 inches above the floor. The head room between the lower and upper berths is 36 inches. The two end compartments are each equipped with sections which by day appear like those of a Pullman, while the three compartments in the middle of the car are each equipped with two upper and two lower berths of new design. To quote further:

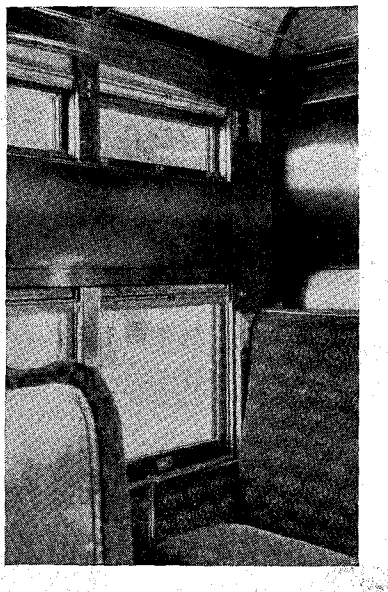
"The construction is such that the berths can be swung and locked to the sides of the car. It is not intended that passengers shall be seated in these compartments except just before retiring and after arising. The two berths in each section occupy the full length of 6 feet 5 inches between the cross partitions of the car. Each berth is hinged to the side framing of the car and its weight is balanced so that it may be folded up against the windows. The individual berths are removable so that they can be carried outside of the car for thorough cleaning and airing. . . . . .

"Some of the advantages that this new type of berth is said to have, as compared with Pullman construction, should claim the appreciation of the passenger. The features of cleanliness and sanitation are important. And in addition to these a passenger sleeping in a lower berth may, when arising in the morning, fold his berth against the wall and have the entire floor space and room below the upper berth for dressing. A neat leather-seated folding-chair is stored under each berth and available for use when the berth is lifted. . . . . .

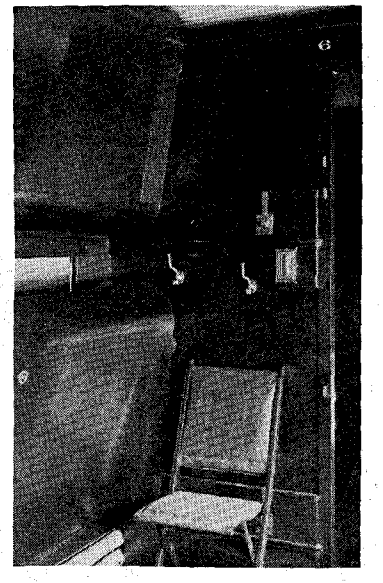
"A novel feature for the convenience of passengers is the installation in the side wall at each berth of a plush-lined steel locker provided with a Yale lock. The locks are so designed that two keys are required for opening. A master-key will be carried by the car conductor and each passenger will be provided with an individual key for the box in his berth. These keys will be attached to rubber rings so that they may be slipt over the wrist at night. . . . . .

"Illumination for the general body of the car and the berths is provided by means of a generous number of 8-candle-power, 32-volt spherical incandescent lamps fed from a Gould storage-battery carried in a case under the car. . . . Two individual lights are provided for each berth."

"GOOD-BY."



UPPER AND LOWER WINDOWS.



ROOM TO DRESS.

Illustrations with this article from "The Railway and Engineering Review," Chicago.

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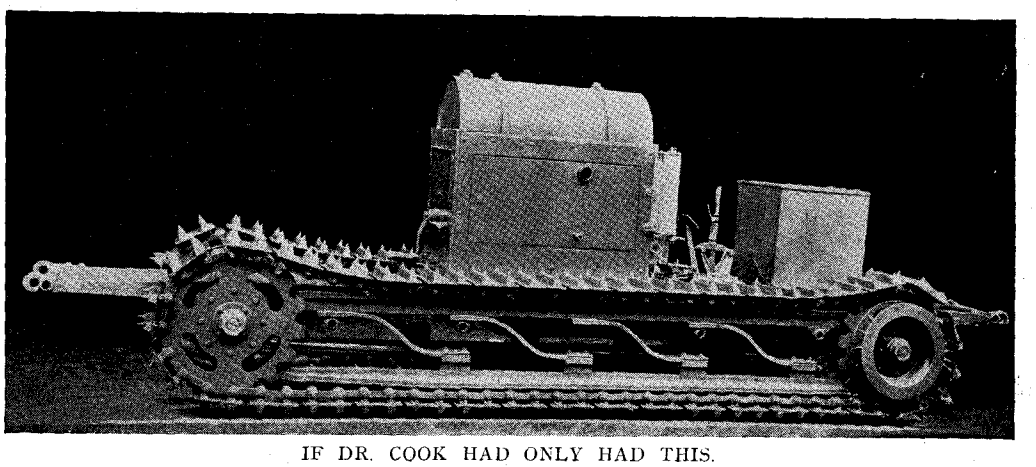
A MOTOR FOR POLAR SNOW-FIELDS

SPECIAL forms of motors for use on snow and ice have often been planned, and small ones built, and we read that a specially designed car was used by Sir Ernest Shackleton in his recent successful expedition in the antarctic regions. The most elaborate machine of the kind ever built has now been constructed in Birmingham, England, for Captain Scott, as part of the equipment for his forthcoming exploration in the same region. This takes the form of a sleigh-tractor, and it has undergone trials on the Norwegian ice-fields, with most satisfactory results. Says a writer in *Engineering* (London, April 1):



IF DR. COOK HAD ONLY HAD THIS.

A snow-automobile to negotiate polar ice and snow. It is specially built for Captain Scott's antarctic expedition, and on emergency it can attain a burst of speed of three and one-half miles an hour. It has no brakes or steering-gear to distract the mind of the chauffeur.

"Instead of the usual car-wheels on the power-driven rear axle, there are fitted on this machine sprocket or chain-wheels driving an endless chain carrying pattens and spuds which grip into the snow and ice and insure forward motion by the travel of the chain. The chain has also a bearing on a runner, and, passing between this runner and the ground, it supports the whole tractor, while propelling it as the sprocket-wheels driving the chain are revolved by the motor."

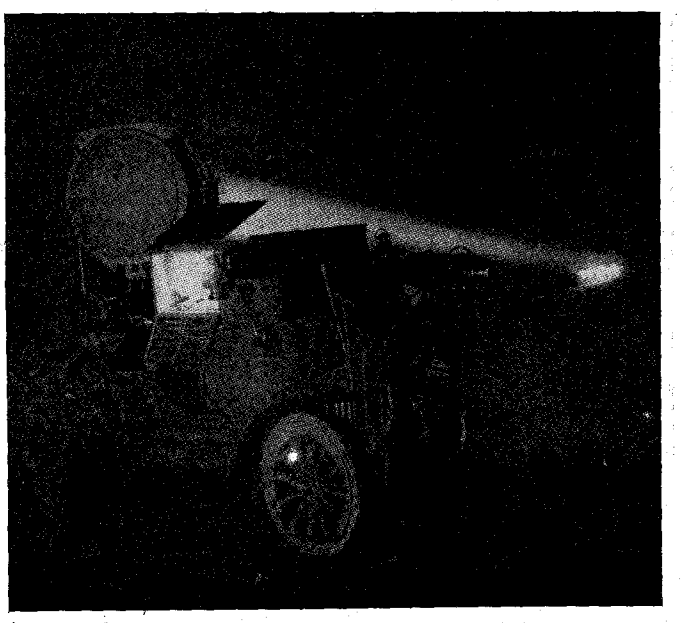
A large shield underneath, the writer goes on to say, protects the machinery and presents a smooth surface to the snow. There are no brakes, nor any steering-gear of the ordinary kind. The machine can not therefore turn sharp corners, but these do not abound on the antarctic ice. To quote further:

"The feature of the lubrication, which is effected by a geared pump, is that a special oil has been arranged for in order to obviate any congealing at low temperatures. . . . At the normal rate of revolution of the motor the speeds will give an advance of the tractor sledge of from 2 to 3½ miles per hour. The driving from the gear-box to the worm-gear axle is by the usual Cardan shaft, and the worm-axle, as will be understood from the road speeds, has a very big reduction. . . . No differential is fitted to the live axle, but a clutch is provided in order that the worm-wheel may be disconnected from the axle for 'coasting.' The axle is of the usual Wolseley type, and the wheels run on extensions of the axle tubing, the internal shaft alone taking the driving strains. The front axle is formed by a tube, on which the fore wheels rotate. . . . Those who have seen the sleigh on the Norwegian ice-fields were struck by the illusion that the chain, where it touched the ground, appeared to stand still while the sleigh glided over it. The chain from the top of the forward wheel to the top of the after wheel was traveling forward at twice the speed of the sleigh, which accounted for the illusion. It may be added that every care has been bestowed upon the design and manufacture of this novel acquisition for arctic exploration, and the large experience of the Wolseley Company, not only in the design of details, but in the knowledge of suitable metals combining lightness and strength, has been utilized to effective purpose."

DECAY OF TIN—Anything made of tin, it seems, is doomed to a brief existence. This metal, says *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London), "is subject to a remarkable kind of alteration, a species of disease to which it is liable." When exposed to the air tin undergoes no chemical change, as do iron and copper, which, of course, chemically combine with the oxygen, or with water. The tin, however, still remains metallic tin, but gradually becomes gray and dull, and falls to fine powder. We read further:

"The disease is 'catching.' It infects or induces the same change in other masses of tin in the immediate neighborhood. We are told that in a Russian imperial magazine, in place of tin uniform buttons, little heaps of powder were found. A consignment of Banka tin sent from Rotterdam to Moscow in 1877 arrived at the latter place in the form of powder. This alteration is due to a change in the internal crystalline structure of the metal, and is analogous to the slow transformation of monoclinic sulfur into rhombic sulfur. As a result, objects of tin of archeological interest are rare. Those that have been found have been in the form of earthenware vessels, nobs, etc., which have been found in the Swiss lake-dwellings coated with tin-foil. Cassiterite, or tin-stone, is the single ore from which the tin has been obtained in any quantity. Cornwall is well known as a tin-producing county, the Dolcoath main lode being 2¼ miles in length. But whereas Cornwall produced 4,700 tons of tin in 1901, the Malay Peninsula produced in the same year no less than 50,352 tons."

AN AUTOMOBILE SEARCH-LIGHT—The new French motor-search-light for military use embodies some novel features. Says *The Illustrated London News*, from which we reproduce the accompanying striking picture of the search-light's effect at a distance of two miles:



THE FRENCH MILITARY MOTOR SEARCH-LIGHT,
Lighting up the Château de Buc, nearly two miles away.

"The device is novel, in that the projector and the generator are contained in one car, instead of calling for two as heretofore. The motor develops from 18 to 20 horse-power. Part of this power drives the car, part the dynamo. When the car is at rest all the power is devoted to the driving of the dynamo. The automobile can take the steepest incline, even Mont Valérien. Experience has proved that the observer can work best when he is from 25 to 100 meters (about 27 to 108 yards) from the projector; and it is, therefore, arranged that he shall be able to work it from a distance by means of electricity. If required, the projector can be dismounted from the car."

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THE INSIDE OF A MOLE-HILL

ONE would think that the life-history of such a common creature as the mole would be accurately known to naturalists. The commonness of an animal, however, often protects it from expert study. It is more exciting and wins more fame to investigate the habits of a denizen of Central Africa or Borneo than to watch the doings of a familiar creature from one's own doorstep. So it comes about, as we are assured by Lionel E. Adams in *Nature* (London, April 10), that the life stories of some common animals remain to be written; and that of the mole is yet rather obscure. He says:

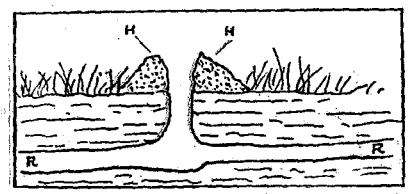
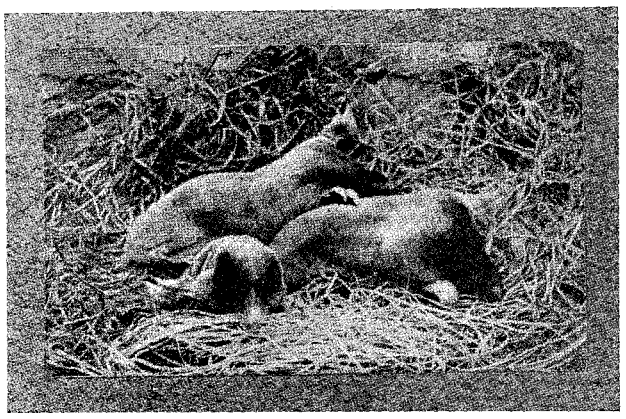


FIG. 1.—FIRST STAGE OF THE FORTRESS.
Sectional view showing, R, R, mole-runs below the surface; H, H, ejected earth.

"The difficulties of observing the habits of a subterranean dweller of a most retiring disposition are patent but not altogether insuperable, and the wonder is that field naturalists have been content to read and take for granted the information handed down for the last century without any attempt to confirm it.

"During the winter months one can not help noticing in the open fields here and there a mole-heap conspicuously larger than the rest. This is a male mole's winter habitation, but at present we do not know whether he lives alone or with his wife, or if the female ever constructs these 'fortresses,' as they are called. Probably he lives alone, and probably females make 'fortresses' slightly more simple in construction and smaller in size than those of the males. If we take a spade and carefully slice away the top of a fortress, we shall find several hollow tunnels or runs, which may be opened up and followed to the base of the 'fortress,' whence they lead away into the field. Slicing farther under these into the 'fortress,' and just below the ground-level, we come upon a large circular cavity filled with a bundle of grass or dead leaves; this is the mole's nest in which he sleeps. If he has lately quitted it the interior will be quite warm to the hand; the mole himself, however, will never be caught in the nest. When the nest is removed and the cavity examined, it will be found about a foot in diameter and worn smooth by the mole wriggling about as he wraps his nest round him, for that is his method of arranging himself within it. Two or more tunnels will be found leading away from the nest-cavity into the field. One of these is particularly noteworthy, as it is found in nearly every fortress; this exit leads from the bottom of the nest perpendicularly downward for about a foot, then, turning upward, it joins another run. Its origin and use are uncertain, but it is usually regarded as a sort of sally port, and is known as the 'bolt-run.'



YOUNG MOLES READY TO LEAVE THE NEST.

"It is extremely unlikely that the mole deliberately selects the site of his fortress, as he is practically blind; probably he sets to work whenever the impulse seizes him, and proceeds in the following manner. He commences to enlarge a nest-cavity, ejecting the earth which he has loosened with his powerful claws out of a hole in the roof; this he does with the top of his head in little jerks. The quiet observer may see a sausage-shaped mass of earth issue from below with four or five sudden jerks, then, after one or two minutes' interval, when the mole is collecting more loose earth, another sausage will appear as before, and so on until the work is complete. After the nest-cavity comes the excavation of the bolt-run, and, finally, to make all safe and water-proof, the mole piles up a mass of earth, often amounting to a large barrow load, by means of tunnels around the base of the existing heap. These tunnels sometimes break into one another and sometimes into the nest-cavity, and so cause a labyrinth which has given rise to much erroneous speculation in the past.

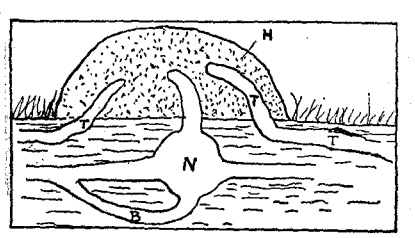


FIG. 3.—THE COMPLETED FORTRESS.
T, T, tunnels formed in piling up earth from outside to make the nest rain-proof.

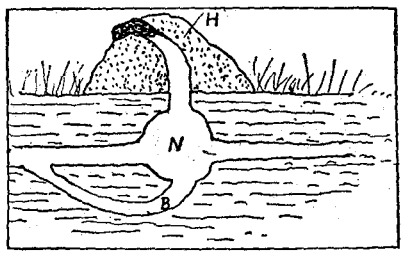


FIG. 2.—SECOND STAGE.
N. Nest-cavity; B. bolt-run; H. heap of ejected earth.

"A fortress is often completed in a single night. The young are not born in the winter 'fortress,' but in a separate habitation made by the female alone. It is built on the same plan as the 'fortress,' but usually simpler in construction and without the bolt-run. The female produces only one litter a year, and the young, which are born from the end of April to the end of May, vary in number from two to six. Naked, blind, and pink, they turn lead-color in ten days; after a fortnight a gray velvet pelage is visible, which becomes black at the end of three weeks, when the eyes open. The ears are opened on the seventeenth day. Attempts to rear the young by hand have hitherto proved futile, for, tho they will suck freely from flannel or cotton wool soaked in warm milk, they pine and die on the third or fourth day.

"There has always been much discussion as to the mole's power of sight. Dissection has shown that the size of the eye is greater in the embryo than in the adult, indicating that the sight of the race has deteriorated. From numerous experiments the writer is convinced that the adult mole is practically blind. Moles encountered in the day time have taken no notice of a human being waving a hand close in front, nor at night do they show signs of consciousness of a light waved before their nose; but, if the slightest sound is made, the greatest excitement is instantly shown."

The writer tells us further that he has often thrown down worms before a captive mole. The animal shows at once that he knows the worm is there, but the haphazard way in which he pokes about indicates that he is guided by scent or by hearing, not by sight. Excitement causes the fur to radiate round the minute eye, and it has been suggested that the animal thus clears his eye to see; most probably, however, this is only an inherited relic of a lost function. To quote again:

"When, after a hurried and blundering search, the worm has been located, the mole holds it down with his fore paws and eats it from end to end with quick, jerky bites. When the animal's immense appetite is at length satisfied and worms are still being supplied, the mole will often give the worm several bites to disable it, and will then cram it into the earth, presumably to bury it for future use—after the manner of the dog with bones and the squirrel with acorns.

"The senses of smell and hearing must be very acute to enable the mole to locate a pheasant's or partridge's nest above his run. That this is the case is testified by two gamekeepers in different parts of the country, both of whom state that the nests are often entered from below and the eggs eaten."

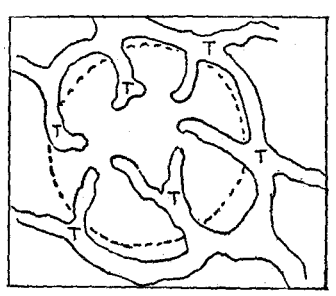


FIG. 4.—COMPLETED FORTRESS SEEN FROM ABOVE,
With the tunnels T, T. etc., laid bare.

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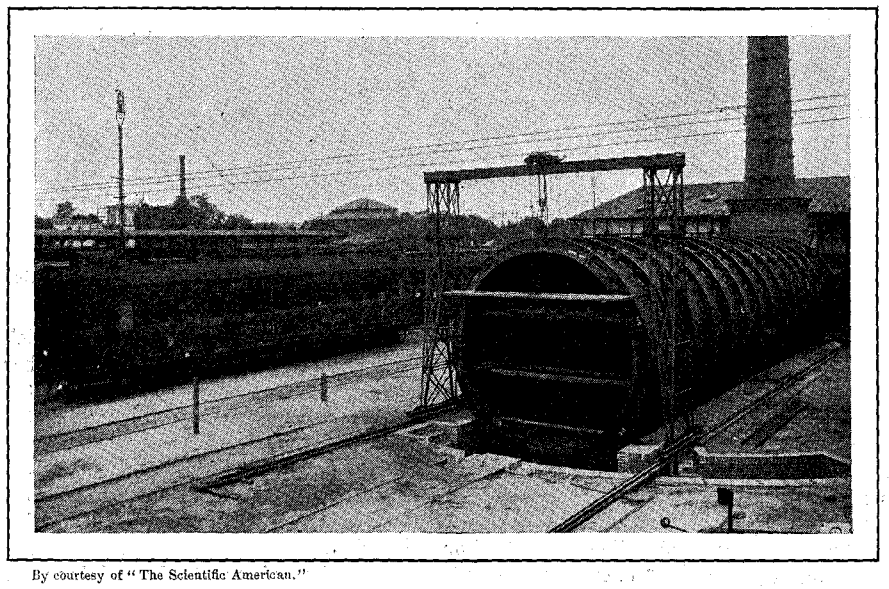
WHOLESALE CAR-DISINFECTION

ORDINARY methods of disinfection seem trivial and partial compared to the new procedure of the German railway authorities, who now run cars into huge iron cylinders, seal them up, and disinfect the whole structure, walls, roof, wheels, and all.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

HUGE CYLINDER FOR DISINFECTING RAILWAY CARS.

Germany finds it necessary to treat its cars with steam and sometimes with formaldehyde after their return from a trip to Russia.

The conditions that make such a method imperative are thus explained in *The Scientific American:*

"The running of a railroad in Germany is evidently accompanied with unpleasantness, if one may judge from the accompanying photographs. The Potsdam shops, which are responsible for the proper maintenance of rolling stock, have been confronted with the difficult task of disinfecting the cars. It seems that the coaches which return from Russia are literally a-swarm with vermin. Even after the cars had been cleaned with true Teutonic thoroughness, there was still the possibility that living disease germs might lurk in the walls and hangings. It was therefore the practise for some years to take down all the upholstery, curtains, etc., and to clean everything thoroughly. Naturally, the expense involved was heavy, and the cars were withheld from service for a considerable time. Moreover, there was also the danger of infecting the shops and other cars.

"The problem seems to have been successfully solved by Julius Pintsch, who applied to the railway car a principle of disinfection which has been successfully employed on vessels. His disinfecting apparatus consists of an iron cylinder built up of cast-iron annular sections, of 16 feet internal diameter. The inside length is about 72 feet. The cylinder is so stoutly constructed that it can easily support without deformation a 30-ton car.

"During disinfection the air within the cylinder is considerably rarefied by a pump, and as a result the outer air exercises a pressure of about 1,900 tons on the disinfecting cylinder. Since the apparatus is heated during disinfection, allowance has to be made for expansion. Hence the cylinder is mounted upon rollers, so that the apparatus can yield to an extent of about three-quarters of an inch in length, which is the amount of expansion."

Before it is run into the cylinder, we are told, all the windows and transoms of the car are opened. The open end of the cylinder is closed with a 2-ton lid, operated by a crane, and made hermetic with a rubber gasket, while huge bolts hold the closure, gasket, and cylinder together. Steam is now blown in through 250 pipes that line the interior of the cylinder. The total length of all these is about 1¾ miles. The air within the cylinder is heated quickly and uniformly by using blowers to bring it into contact with the pipes. To quote further:

"Even during the coldest weather the temperature within the cylinder can be raised to 140° F. in from one to two hours. In order to heat an entire coach to this temperature, about five hours is required. After the car has reached the proper temperature, the air is pumped out of the cylinder until a vacuum of 70 to 74 centimeters of mercury under the normal pressure is obtained. At this atmospheric pressure water will boil at 104° F. Hence all moisture is evaporated from the car without injuring the parts by the excessive heat. In no other way is it possible to kill vermin effectually. The upholstery, curtains, hangings, etc., are not in the least injured.

"For very special purposes the cars may be disinfected with formaldehyde gas. . . . .

"The apparatus has also been employed to dry out wet cars, as well as cars pervaded with the unpleasant odor of cooking. After twenty-four hours they were quite ready for service again. In this case no formalin was used."

N-RAYS AND MEDIUMS

WE hear nothing of "N-rays" nowadays, and their imaginary character seems to be conceded by nearly all scientific men. Our readers will remember that this supposed radiation, discovered a few years ago by a French scientific man of reputation and undoubted ability, and experimented on enthusiastically by numerous followers, could not even be detected by scores of others, eager to verify the conclusions announced, so that its very existence is now discredited. This remarkable chapter in the history of science, however, bids fair not to be forgotten, and those who always doubted the "N-ray" occasionally indulge in a sly dig at those who recognized and experimented with this evanescent fantom of modern physics. It so happens that at least one of these latter is of those who seem inclined to admit that some of the performances of mediums like Eusapia Palladino are genuine. This fact gives to Gustave Le Bon, who writes on what he calls "The Renaissance of Magic" in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), the opportunity of poking some fun at the scientist in question, Mr. D'Arsonval. In making a report on Madame Palladino's alleged power to make bodies seem heavier or lighter than they really are, D'Arsonval notes a theory that this is due to hypnotic suggestion, and rejects it, saying: "The disturbances of weight in objects might possibly be due to some passing illusion, but why admit it?" To which Le Bon replies:

"Why? Simply because when an experiment that appears miraculous is performed under doubtful conditions, it would appear more logical to explain it by natural than by supernatural causes. When the door of my room flies open suddenly, I prefer to believe that the wind blew it open rather than to invoke the intervention of a ghost.

"It is then infinitely probable that Mr. D'Arsonval, imagining, under the influence of Eusapia's will, that he felt variations in the weight of a body, was as powerfully deceived as he was recently by the N-rays, on which he delivered an enthusiastic lecture after he believed he had verified the reality of all the phenomena that had been announced. I fear much that such experiments will simply result in shaking public confidence in the perspicacity of scientific men.

"I might add that phenomena of levitation are not at all unreasonable in themselves. A medium might conceivably possess a special force capable of attracting objects, as a magnet attracts iron, only before delivering a dissertation on this force, it might be just as well to show that it exists."

The writer notes that Paladino has been most successful in Latin countries, doing almost miraculous feats in Italy, but little in England, while in France success varied "with the mentality of those present." The whole thing, he concludes, is a mixture of "fraud and acrobatism."

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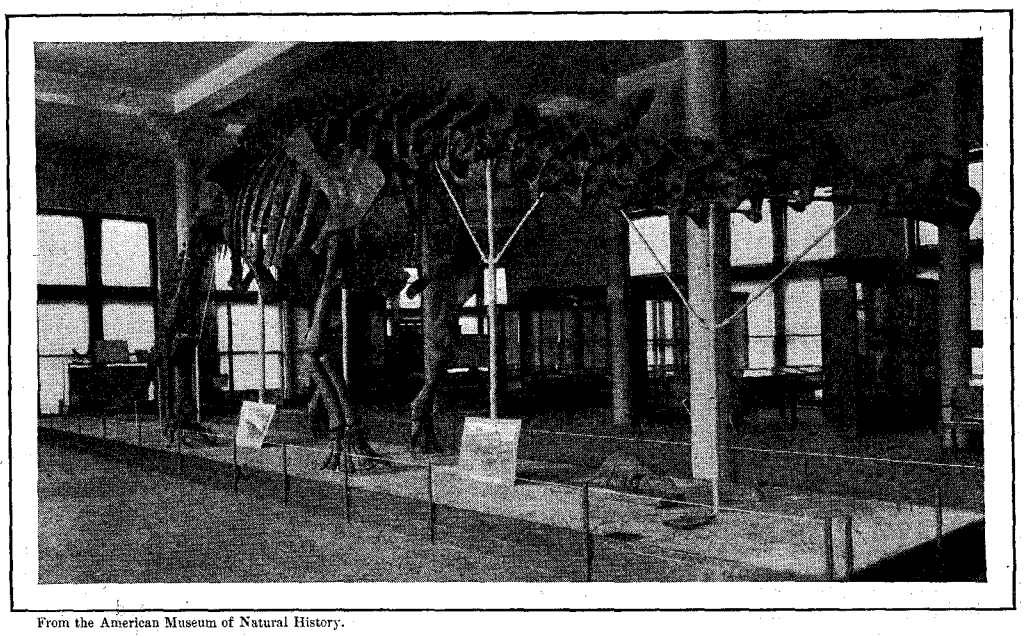
SURVIVAL OF "EXTINCT" ANIMALS

THE possibility that animals known to us only by their fossil remains may yet lurk in inaccessible parts of the world has always been fascinating to some zoologists. Discoveries of this kind have, indeed, been actually made, that of the Central African okapi being the most recent. It is now asserted by Carl Hagenbeck, the great German authority on wild animals, in his recent book, that an animal akin to the Brontosaurus, which is twin brother to the diplodocus, is still alive in the fever-haunted swamps of Rhodesia, whether northern or southern we are not told. Says a reviewer in *The Lancet* (London):

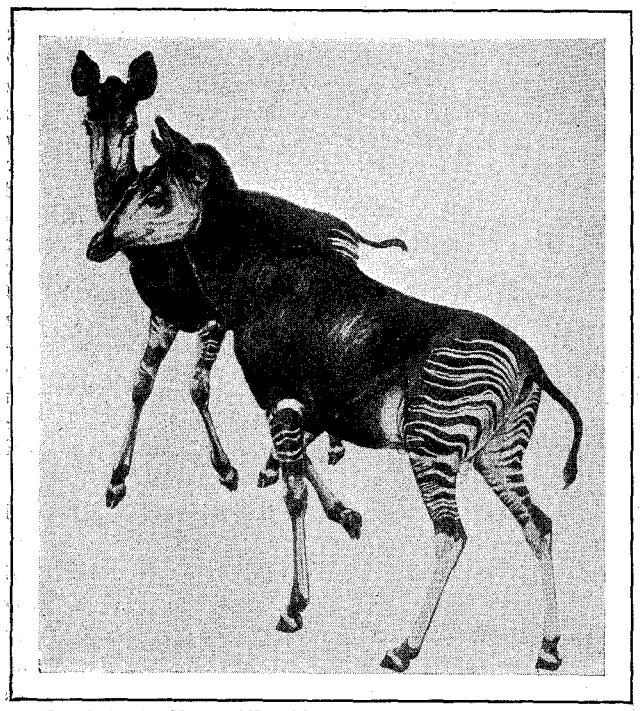
"Many years ago the observer Menges, who is a very trustworthy authority, was informed by negroes of the existence of this huge saurian, and a recent writer in the Buluwayo *Chronicle* mentions the continuance of the tradition and adds many interesting details. . . . The story has so far been treated as a rumor. Only a week or so ago private advices reached this country that, in the dense and gloomy forests of an island in the Malay Archipelago (we believe it is Ceram), there still exist monsters of a species long believed to be extinct. The news first reached Mr. Alfred Stalker, a young collector of natural-history specimens, who, we understand, has done good work for leading museums both here and in Australia. Mr. Stalker was told that the monsters would be found two days' march in the interior and that they lived in water. He is said to have postponed his search for them and now the melancholy news reaches us of his death by drowning. It is, of course, possible that the creatures are only tapirs. Readers of Mr. Andrew Lang's whimsical 'Disentanglers' will remember that he chose Cagayan Sulu, one of the most southerly of the Philippine Islands, as the habitat of the mystic and mythic 'Berbalangs.' It is to this island that the explorers in his story brought their finds—the giant sloth (mylodon) of Patagonia, the bunyip of Central Australia, the beathach of Loch Odha, the eggs of dinornis, the gorilla, and so forth. Now we know that the mylodon existed in times comparatively recent, for it has been found, and *The Daily Express* sent out an expedition to investigate the matter not many years ago. The bunyip rests apparently on the authority of Buckley, the convict who escaped from Port Phillip a century ago, lived long as a savage among primitive Australian blacks, and doubtless was the antitype of the ingenious M. de Rougemont, as Selkirk was of Crusoe. Still, huge marsupials of the bunyip type may very well have existed in lagoons in Central Australia to times quite within the memory of persons still living. Sutherlandshire Celts have told Mr. Andrew Lang that in winter nights the beathach, a creature of immeasurable length, has been heard breaking up the ice in the lochs. Perhaps this creature is a dim reminiscence of the Pittsburg diplodocus, the skeleton of which is well known to us in the British Museum of Natural History. The dragons, the kraakens, the many huge serpents of the 'Lesser Edda,' a work compiled in the snakeless Iceland of the thirteenth century, are doubtless also mere memories lingering for ages in the primitive mind. Of their family is the sea-serpent, so solemnly reported upon in 1821 by William Clift, a conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. This creature was perhaps a manatee. The mammoth, again, was long half mythic. Its tusks were sought for in Siberia, but the whole creature remained unknown until 1803, when the well-preserved body of a mammoth was melted out of a large block of ice on the shore of Lake Oncoul, and, tho afterward partially devoured by packs of wolves, was discovered in its entirety by a Tungoose ivory hunter, and in 1806 fully examined by Mr. Adams. The wild hunter at gaze before the mammoth was the subject of one of Ernest Griset's pictures long in the possession of the late Sir Joseph Prestwich in his Shoreham home."



From the American Museum of Natural History.

BONES OF THE BRONTOSAURUS.

Carl Hagenbeck asserts that a near relative of this extinct animal is living in the fever-haunted swamps of Rhodesia.



From the American Museum of Natural History.

THE OKAPI.

Discovered in 1899 by Sir Harry Johnston in the Semliki Forest of the Kongo State after being supposedly extinct.

Two prizes are offered for small and easily managed aeroplanes by the French National Aerial League. Says *The Scientific American*: "One prize, offered by M. René Arnoux, through the agency of the League, will be awarded to the first aviator who shall succeed in starting from a selected road, bordered with trees, and in landing on the same road after making a continuous flight of 1 kilometer (⅝ mile) or more. The other prize, of 1,000 francs (about $200), will be awarded to the owner of the smallest aeroplane which shall make a continuous circuit of one kilometer. . . . The competition will close July 16, 1910. A complete copy of the rules governing the competition can be obtained by addressing La Ligue Nationale Aérienne, 27 Rue de Rome, Paris."

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LOSING THE SENSE OF SIN

PERHAPS the pulpit is praising us where it ought to be condemning us, says a writer in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York). The doubt is inspired by the thought that we are losing the sense of sin. Not only does this writer see "signs of decay of moral sense" in "conspicuous revelations of corruption in State capitals and city councils and corporate bodies," but also "in the business houses, in the common commercial and social relationships, in the very relationship to the Church itself." Feeling that what is needed now is "a sweeping revival of just, common, decent honor and honesty," and a "sweeping sense of sin and its horror," the writer proceeds with this social diagnosis:

"Sometimes it seems as if this generation had lost all sense of obligation. Month after month thousands all over the land come up to the altar of God and join Christ's Church. In practically every instance every one of these, young and old, make solemn vows and promises in the name of Christ to attend the services of the Church, including its mid-week service, help support the church by regular contributions, work with the church in the saving of men and the building of the kingdom, and to watch over all its members who may need its love and care. These vows are solemnly made in the most solemn hour of the disciple's life. Yet are we not within bounds when we say that half of those who make these vows begin to break almost all of them? Perhaps many of them rent a sitting and come to church once a week to hear a sermon or music. But with many it ends there. They do not come to the evening service to help minister to the stranger. Only a beggarly handful of all who promised ever go near the mid-week service. And many never contribute anything at all to the support of the churches. Almost any pastor knows the truth of what we are saying. Only a few of all who solemnly promise give themselves unreservedly and enthusiastically to the service of the world through the Church. But where is the moral sense of these people? Have they no sense of the binding nature of a promise? Do they break all their promises in this way? Does a vow made before an altar in the name of Christ mean nothing to them? It is here that we fear a little for our generation, for this sense of the sacredness of a vow, this sense of obligation to that to which they have united themselves, sits so lightly on their shoulders. And not only vows to serve the Church are broken, but vows to moral and ethical laws; vows to live Christ's life as far as in them lies; vows to purely serve the country they have made their own; vows they have made to wives and husbands—these seem to be very loosely held in our day. But the sense of obligation to vows is the mark of all true, strong, worthy, and worthful men. Let us get back this mark of true manhood."

The writer goes even further with the statement that "sometimes it seems as if the sense of common honesty was departing from our people." Such facts as these lend color to the impression:

"We start a disclosure of one man's dishonesty in the Pittsburg City Council, and, lo and behold! almost every member is found practising dishonesty calmly and with a *sang froid* that makes one shudder. Then citizen after citizen is drawn in, until one, in his alarm, asks who is honest. This has been happening in Albany and San Francisco and Philadelphia. The disclosures at Harrisburg, in connection with the building of the State Capitol, were unmentionable. We are finding that there are crowds at all the legislatures, State and National, buying legislation all the time. And the horror of all this is that many of these men have not moral sense enough to realize that they are both dishonest and dishonorable! They are surprized that such a turmoil is aroused over the mere giving and receiving of bribes. Now, these men are our so-called respectable men. They are the men who wear high hats and frock coats, and go to church and have boxes at the opera or symphony concert. Have they lost all sense of honor and honesty? Has their moral nature become atrophied by the handling of bribes as are the hands of certain men paralyzed who work in certain chemicals? And when we turn to our own neighborhood, we find contractors cheating the builders by poor material, and laborers cheating the contractors by slovenly, deceitful work. The city employees are cheating the city in every way—by short hours, exorbitant and unearned salaries, illicit favors shown by one to another, bills entered for things never bought. When we turn to business we find graft being practised everywhere: merchants paying for markets, employees being bribed to get trade of their employers, newspapers being controlled by advertisers. Any employer of numbers of young men will tell how rare the sense of honor and honesty is among them; how they will shirk work, and feel no constraint to render full and interested service. Young men steal stamps, and even money to pay betting debts. Even college boys cheat in entrance examinations. Now, if this goes on much longer, where can we issue except in moral chaos? We need a new sense of honor; we need a new generation of men with such a sense of honor that they will despise and turn from anything that deprives them of pure hands and clean hearts, who will hate a lie in any form."

HOW THE SEPARATION AFFECTS FRENCH PROTESTANTS

THE fact is probably often overlooked in this country that French Protestantism as well as French Catholicism was thrown into disorganization by the dissolution of the Concordat. Before that event the Protestant as well as the Catholic clergy received their certification from the secular authorities, and their nomination to any post was not definite until confirmed by a decree signed by the President of the Republic. "So far as Protestantism was specially concerned," says Pastor Georges Dieny in *The Homiletic Review* (May), "its faculties of theology (Paris and Montauban) formed part of the university. Under these conditions the Church became more and more accustomed to rely not on its own strength and resources, but to expect very much if not all from the State." Immediately upon the pronouncement of the Separation the Protestant Church found itself confronted with the question of the control of its different wings "from the orthodoxy of the extreme right to the most radical liberalism of the extreme left." Hence the first synods to which fell the duty of organizing the Church after the Separation were obliged to debate whether the Church should "maintain in the same organization opinions so divergent and on points so opposed" or "form groups according to affinities." The solution took this form:

"Before long the principle of grouping by affinities prevailed, thanks to the majority of the orthodox element in the synods, carrying the day against a strong minority which, placed by its dogmatic and ecclesiastical ideas between the right and the left (orthodox and liberal sections), took the name of center. Orthodox reformed Protestantism organized itself on its own side, liberal Protestantism on the other side. The center remained, which, with the aim of linking the separated right and left, founded a third group in which were included all the members of the so-called French Reformed, which we now style the section of 'Jarnac,' because the first constituent assembly of this group took place in the city of Jarnac. The liberals alone rallied to the appeal of the center, adhering at one and the same time to the liberal organization and to the organization of Jarnac. The result was that French reformed Protestantism was divided into two groups instead of three. Polemical tendencies seem to be gradually decreasing and ecclesiastical preoccupations are being superseded by close attention to purely religious questions of order in the affairs of the Church."

The heavy burdens that have been imposed on the churches by the Law of Separation have not, it is said, diminished seriously the work of the societies for missions and evangelization. In the latter respect, especially, inspiration has been derived from observation of the great revival in Wales. "Campaigns for revival are already being organized for the whole of France, and the men most qualified for preaching in connection with these have been for many months selected." The conditions which confront all branches of the Church alike are here set forth:

"Atheism is advancing and is becoming a formidable power. Atheism is now a fashion, and every one knows what influence is

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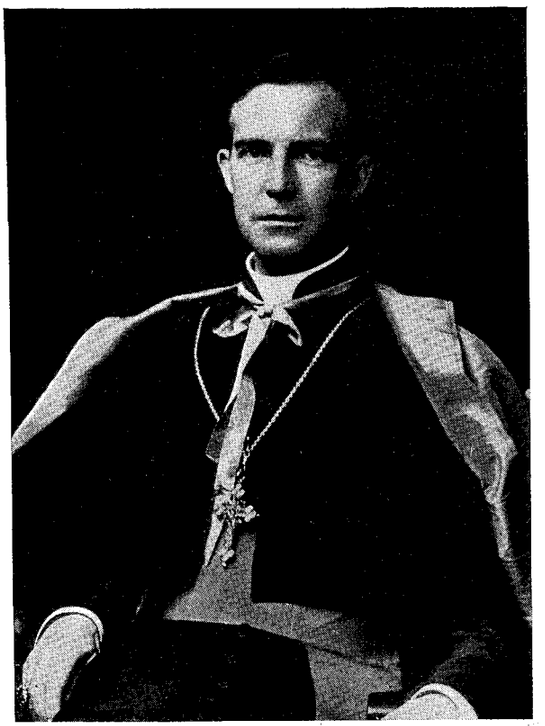
exercised in France by 'la mode.' In many circles to avow oneself a believer would be to insure being covered with ridicule, and this derision which the French know so well how to inflict is of all things the most dreaded. Atheism is very strongly organized. Nearly all over France societies of free-thinkers not only bind themselves to refuse all religious intervention, as, for instance, at marriages and at funerals, but also to prevent the members of their families from having any intercourse with the priests, from any motive whatever. It is easy to recognize the immediate effect of such restrictions. Children are not baptized and do not enter any Sunday-school. Women no longer attend religious services, prevented by their husbands, who have quitted the practise of worship. Marriages and burials are observed with civil rites only. Children are trained to hate God and those who speak of him. It must be added that French Freemasonry is absolutely antireligious and is both a powerful aid to infidelity and also a great factor in its organization. The school becomes a potent element in propagating free thought. I speak more particularly of the primary public, free communal school, rather than of the college or the *lycée*, altho even in these also an approximate condition of things exists, but the danger is not so great as in the communal establishments. Under the pretext of neutrality in the matter of religion, and in order to withdraw the younger generation from the influence of the Catholic schools (an influence politically anti-republican) lay teaching has been rendered obligatory. All religious objects, and everything that could be suggestive of religion, have been withdrawn from the schools as well as from the tribunals. The teachers are forbidden to speak of religious topics, so that Christian teachers are unable to mention the name of God before their pupils.



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ARCHBISHOP GLENNON, OF ST. LOUIS,
Who assails charity that undermines the religious faith of the recipient.

"Infidelity in France is, if I may so say, the religion of the state. The Government is frankly and officially atheist to such a degree that in the Chamber of Deputies a Minister dared to say, in words which have become celebrated, and which caused deep indignation in many circles, that 'the lights of heaven which had given to men lying hopes were henceforth and forever extinguished.' And this discourse was such a success that the Chamber, if I am not mistaken, voted that it should be placarded in all the Communes throughout France. And it is well understood that a functionary or an officer who may too openly exhibit his religious proclivities by frequenting church will receive a bad mark and will more or less risk his career. Free thought has made common cause with Socialism. The Christian social movement has endeavored to diminish the evil, but it is always dangerous to mix religious and political questions, and Socialism is one of the latter. It is certain that free thought, having entered into league with Socialism, has thereby gained immensely in power. . . . . .

"Yet I believe in the future of Protestantism. Already in scientific and philosophic circles there is less of the dogmatic materialistic accent and there is a new tendency to examine and to study religious ideas."

Protestantism in France, says the Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe in *The Christian Guardian* (Toronto), owes much to the Methodist denomination, which has had "a great influence among the other churches by the gift to them of strong rich blood for their pastorate, and enthusiastic converts for their membership." It, furthermore, has 61 centers for work in Grenoble, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, and Chambery, and this summer will undertake a "campaign of evangelization in a part of the Savoy altogether untouched by other evangelizing forces."

CHARITY THAT UNDERMINES FAITH

THE "charity grafter" and how to get rid of him was the subject recently of an address by Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis. Every community of any size is confronted with the problem, says this Roman-Catholic prelate, who defines the object of his reprobation as "the plausible, the philanthropic, the grandly disinterested individual who preys on the charitable public." The address was delivered in the Catholic Cathedral Chapel of St. Louis and was pointed by the fact that this Western city is soon to see assembled there the National Convention of Charities. This organization, says the Archbishop, "will bring together a number of people of various religious beliefs and ideas. Many of them, most worthy and commendable, will come at their own expense, or at the expense of private charitable organizations, whose lives are dedicated to the works of charity, receiving therefore neither pay nor emolument." The disinterestedness of these workers seems to the Archbishop to blind the public to what he regards as the false basis upon which charity as administered among us is placed. In *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) we read his words:

"Charity, to be really such, should have a religious basis, for in the exercise of that virtue we have as a motive our love of God, in whom and for whose sake we love our fellow man. In this, charity differs from philanthropy, for in the latter the idea of God (at least in so far as title goes) is not necessarily included.

"While, however, charity is, or should be, religious in its motive, it should not be given to sectarian propaganda in its results; and more especially should it not where it is a question of the little children, whether they be orphans dependent upon the pubiic, or the abandoned, or the many who for one cause or another have to look to others than their parents for patronage and support. The one who would, for instance, offer with one hand the sandwich to the dependent child and with the other put in his pocket an anti-popery tract, is not a charity worker, but a downright criminal and should be punished by any decent code for the crime of soul-snatching.

"Now, this proselytizing may go on not only from creed to creed, but may also find a place from creed to no creed. There is to-day a restless propaganda in favor of secularizing everything.

"And under the protection perhaps of our courts and laws the idea is to take the child away, not alone from its home, where it has a right to be, but from the faith of its baptism, and by that process of law, which is not law, to turn it over to some institution where it has neither the opportunity of learning nor of practising the faith of its baptism.

"These people appear to think that religious belief has no rights that they are bound to respect. They forget that the spirit and the letter of the law governing these very cases clearly defines it as a duty to give to the dependent child all reasonable opportunity to practise and to profess the faith of his baptism and his home."

In this matter, so the prelate protests, he is "pleading for the integrity and the rights of all the churches and faiths." All faiths, he thinks, should join in "saving the children from the system which by its very nature must exploit secularism and unbelief at the expense of revealed religion and definite creed." He goes on:

"And while speaking of the rights of the little ones to the faith

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of their baptism and their home, I want to add that they have a right to their home also. Detention houses, orphan asylums, and industrial schools are only places of last resort. They never do, and they never can, take the place of the home.

"All helpful charity and all sane social activity to-day should be directed to the building up and sustaining of the homes of the poor, and every means taken to render these homes habitable and healthy.

"Unfortunately the tendency to-day is to get away from the home—to throw the children on the city or on private charity. Divorce courts are the feeders of the juvenile courts. The machinery is complete and quite effective. When it gets through there is left the ruined home—the cast-off wife, and the well-filled orphan asylum.

"Perhaps our coming convention will go on record in opposition to our present divorce laws and the general trend, both of legislation and public opinion, which assumes so easily the responsibility of a home and then casts it aside so lightly.

"Associated with this is the further question, how, namely, to treat those worthless husbands and fathers who neglect their homes and fail to support their children; who work when they will; leave their homes on the slightest pretext, and become immune from any penalty for their inhuman conduct.

"In our orphan asylums at least 50 per cent. of the children are not orphans at all, but the children of worthless, possibly drunken, parents, who refuse to support them; and we are asking the pennies of the poor to support these children while their parents are making the rounds of the saloons, or perhaps basking in the smiles and favors of the politicians. There ought to be a law compelling these men to work for their homes and children first, and if they will not do so, then they should be compelled to work for the State, which in turn would make the usufruct of their labors in some way support their children."

THE "NO-POPERY" OATH

SINCE the time of William of Orange the royal accession oath taken by the rulers of England has contained expressions offensive to the Roman-Catholic element of that country's population. So in the first days of mourning for King Edward, Premier Asquith has been petitioned by Mr. John Redmond to bring before Parliament a bill that shall authorize the removal of these words. Dispatches have indicated that the question will likely be brought before the Government at an early day, but whether the end sought by Catholics will be easily accomplished is still a matter of doubt. "Extremists among the Protestants," says a dispatch of May 11, "are up in arms against the proposed amendment of the coronation [accession] oath, and ever since Premier Asquith signified his intention to carry out Mr. Redmond's suggestion they have been indulging in virulent threats and abuse." King Edward took the "objectionable" oath before Parliament on February 15, 1901. It is imposed by the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement passed after the revolution of 1688. It is popularly known as the "no popery" oath and is administered by the Lord Chamberlain. It reads:

"I, . . . do solemnly and sincerely and in the presence of God profess, testify, and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of Our Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint or the sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous, and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever and without any hope of any such dispensation from any person whatsoever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man of any part thereof, altho the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

For months before Edward was crowned, says *The Irish World* (New York), "there was an acrimonious discussion of this phase of the oath," and it "promises to be renewed with increased bitterness before King George takes it." King Edward, however, "laid no stress on the offensive phrases," but "slurred them so that no one within sound of his voice could understand what he was saying." The proposed changes according to the New York *Sun* are:

"Instead of asserting that the 'invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the sacrifice of Mass as used by the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous' it is proposed to substitute for 'superstitious and idolatrous' the words 'are contrary to my belief.' It is also proposed that the King, instead of stating that he makes the declaration 'without any dispensation already granted him by the Pope or without any hope of such dispensation,' will make no reference to the Pope, but be content with the simple assertion that the declaration is made without any dispensation or hope of dispensation."

The Sun goes on to recall some features of the discussion at the time Edward came to the throne:

"It is amazing there should be any difficulty in the matter in a country boasting of its religious toleration, but the fact is a large section of the British people are still as fanatical in matters of religious belief as tho it were the seventeenth century, when the Bill of Rights, which first imposed the declaration on the Sovereign, was passed by Parliament.

"The reasons for that imposition, which are familiar to students of English history, had then no little justification. In the view of many Protestants in Great Britain and Ireland they still remain.

"The question had been in abeyance a long time when the imminence of King Edward's accession again brought it to notice. Bigotry quickly made it acute.

"There was, however, no time to adequately consider the matter, as the accession almost coincided with the opening of the new session of Parliament, and the law requires the declaration to be made on the occasion of the meeting of a new sovereign and his first Parliament or at his coronation, whichever happens first.

"King Edward had no option in the matter, and he reluctantly, as is well known, conformed to the law. The public, however, was much stirred and the Government appointed a parliamentary committee to consider the question. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, presided. The late Earl of Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Cadogan, the Earl of Crewe, the Earl of Dunraven, and the late Lord Tweedmouth were members of the commission.

"They framed a new declaration and Lord Salisbury, who was then Prime Minister, embodied it in a bill, but the measure did not meet with great favor and it was dropt. The next step was taken in the House of Lords, where Earl Grey brought in a bill abolishing the declaration altogether. This met with the opposition of even moderate men, and in the hope that it would be many years before it would be necessary again to make an accession declaration the House of Lords rejected it by a vote of 109 to 62.

"Mr. Redmond again raised the subject last year when the Roman-Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill was before Parliament, but the bill was dropt. Any action now must be taken speedily if it is to be effective.

"It is understood that King George is as strongly opposed to the declaration as was his father, and he would be glad if Parliament would provide a means of escape from making it.

"Meanwhile fierce wrath has been awakened among those Protestants who are unable to distinguish between matters of faith and matters of fact. Already, in the hackneyed words of their champions, they see in imagination the martyr fires at Smithfield relighted and predict with sublime indifference to past persecutions of Catholics by Protestants a revival of the tyrannies of the Tudor Queen Mary.

"The secretary of the Protestant Alliance has written in hot haste to Prime Minister Asquith denouncing Mr. Redmond for invading the solemnities of the present moment, and concluding: 'We hereby remind you as representative of the nation that the accession oath is the law of the land and must not be interfered or trifled with.'"

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PITTSBURG'S LEAD IN ART

WHETHER they respond "gracefully or grudgingly," the seaboard cities, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, must give place to Pittsburg in the matter of annual art exhibitions. So at least writes a forceful critic, whose identity is only partly revealed in the initials "C. B." Indeed, not content with this tribute to the city of smoke and steel, he summons the whole land to yield acclaim. "No community throughout the entire country, in fact," he says in the New York *Evening Post*, "can boast such a progressive attitude toward modern art, both national and international." Those contented dwellers east of the Alleghanies can not realize, he asserts, just what Pittsburg is accomplishing in her yearly displays, one of which is now attracting public notice. For, "in selection and installation," it surpasses "anything on this side of the Atlantic and competes on even terms with the best that is being done abroad." The distinguishing feature of Pittsburg's exhibitions, it is said, is their international character, "their placing side by side the best current American and European painting, and it would be difficult to conceive of any plan more stimulating to native production." The prizes go indiscriminately to foreigner or native, and this year they are carried off by an Irishman and two Americans. We read of these:

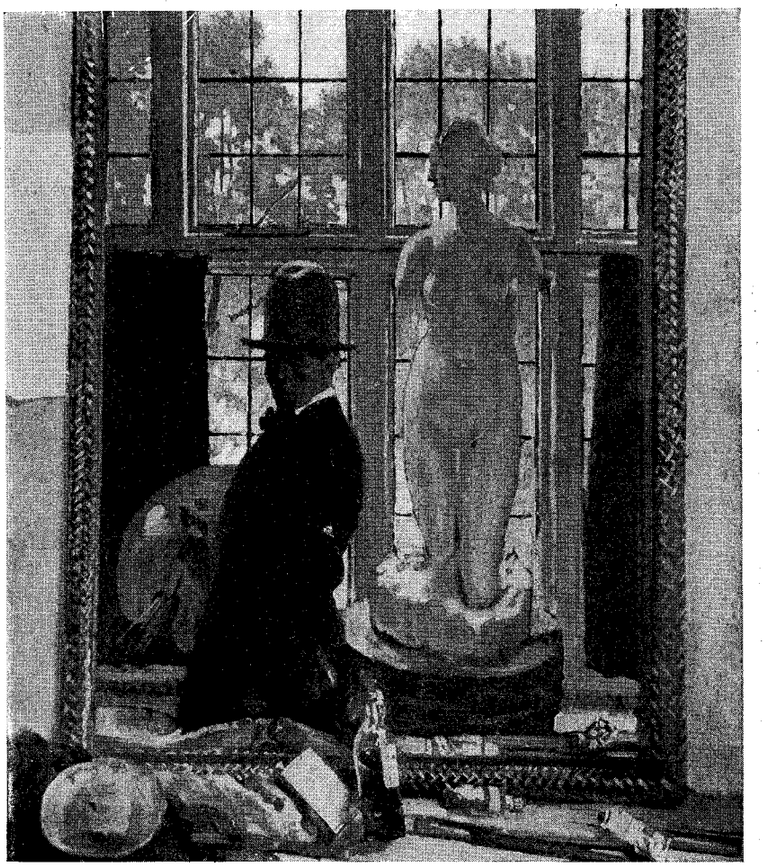
"Considerable local interest, and, on account of their handsome monetary value, not a little general curiosity, is always manifested in the awards which this year have fallen to William Orpen, Karl Anderson, and Edward F. Rook. While it is the special privilege of the public to disagree with the official jury, there should be scant reason for objecting to the decision in the first two instances.

"Mr. Orpen, who, tho an Irishman, has lately permitted himself to be elected an associate of the Royal Academy, has here added to his prestige by capturing the first prize with his whimsical and cleverly handled 'Portrait of the Artist,' seen at last summer's Venice International. The picture reveals a crispness of rendering, a truth of value, and a charm in its tonal modulations which readily justify its selection for initial honors. And, finally, Mr. Orpen has not failed to add a legitimate spice of humor to this version of his none too classic appearance, the immense pyramidal green hat not only constituting a fine color note, but also giving a welcome touch of character.

"Equally satisfactory is the choice of Karl Anderson's 'Idlers: August,' for second place. Exhibited earlier in the season at the Madison Gallery and also at Knoedler's, New York, this sumptuous piece of outdoor painting easily places Mr. Anderson in the front rank of our younger artists. The surface is loose and broken, the coloring singularly fresh and vibrant, with lovely variations in green, yellow, purple, and lilac, and the flesh tints charmingly suggested. Painted by the leafy riverside at Giverny, the canvas breathes the languor of midsummer, and, tho the atmospheric envelop might be a trifle more uniformly sensitive, and the water more convincingly aqueous, the picture as a whole is one of the most delightful of recent open-air studies.

"As it is only a third-prize winner, it is unnecessary to take Mr. Rook's 'Laurel,' which has already been seen at the Academy of Design, with particular solemnity. Frankly, however, it is hardly a prize picture. Tho decorative in design, it lacks variety in its colorings, and is also wanting in aerial perception. With those who receive honorable mention, including Joseph Oppenheimer, of Berlin; Charles Morris Young, Louis Betts, and Daniel Garber, notably the last, there can be little quarrel. Mr. Garber's highly specialized vision and individual sense of tone are evinced in his two canvases, entitled, respectively, 'Horses' and 'Hills of Byram.' He is one of the most original of the newer men, and one who does not fail to assert himself with increasing precision at each appearance."

The younger artists show the most vitality in this exhibition. We hear of such comparatively new names as MacCameron and Betts among Americans, and of the French Charles Cottet, the English Augustus E. John, and the Russian Nicholas Fechin,



THE WINNER OF THE FIRST PRIZE.

The picture shows a mirror resting on a table and reflecting a window in the opposite wall, together with intervening and distant objects. Among them is the artist himself, William Orpen, an Irishman of London, who wins a gold medal and $1,500 at the Pittsburg Exhibition. Other prize-winning pictures are shown on following pages.

who "all display welcome power and individuality." This writer specializes:

"Tho it is dark in tone, there is a subdued richness in Monsieur Cottet's 'Girl with the Rose Hat,' which only the most subtle and restrained talent could achieve within so restricted a compass. A similar severity is found in Mr. John's 'Portrait of William Nicholson,' together with a touch of that turgid strength which is seldom absent from the work of one who to-day ranks as the most original force in contemporary British art. The 'Portrait of William Nicholson' was among the successes of last summer's exhibition of the New English Art Club in Suffolk Street, and loses none of its interest after the lapse of nearly a year. Yet it is the Slav, Nicholas Fechin, with his 'Portrait of Mlle. Lapojnikov,' who has attained the only distinctive triumph in this field, and seldom has the American public beheld a more individual and characteristic presentment.

"Fechin, who was born in Kazan, is a veritable mujik in art, possessing all the crude strength, directness of vision, and poignant depth of feeling so typical of the native-born Russian. He is absolutely unspoiled by Occidental training, nor does he betray the sophisticated assurance of Alexander Benois, Constantin Somoff, and certain of the St. Petersburg school. Less brilliant and forceful than Maliavin, he is equally racial in his inspiration

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and more subtle and reserved in his chromatic scale. The likeness of this plain but appealing young peasant woman is supplemented by an even more free and searching 'Portrait of my Father,' drest in rough cap and coarse linen blouse. It is difficult to overestimate the value of such deep-rooted sincerity and such expressive, untrammeled technic as the art of Fechin reveals. It is such canvases as these which give significance to the exhibition as a whole and emphasize that international note which is the proud watchword of the Carnegie Institute."

There is one thing about Pittsburg, the writer concludes, which many another community might well emulate:

"They do things with system in the progressive city beyond the Alleghanies. They turn their dollars into culture faster here than anywhere else in the world, but it is done with a sincerity, a science, and a wholesome optimism which afford the finest of object-lessons, whether the ultimate aim be esthetic or material—steel rails or an annual art show."

STAGE LOVERS

SINCE time out of mind "all the world" has been supposed to love a lover. There are signs that this will not always be so, and one of them is the cavalier way lovers are treated in that clever, satirical, theatrical paper printed in Florence, Italy, called *The Mask*. To be sure it is the stage lover that is here treated, and the way his unreality is shown up for us by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett must prove that other aphorism that "love is blind." Such love, it is meant, as more of us may have felt for the pretty painted figure behind the footlights than are willing to own up to it. Mr. à Beckett takes up one genus of stage lover after another and shows us how the passion develops itself in various ways, and how "every different species of dramatic production has a peculiar kind of stage lover." He writes:

"The tragedy lover is addicted to the very inconvenient practise of loving above his station, and he is continually going about asking the woods, the groves, the valleys, and the hills why he was 'lowly born,' a question which the said woods, groves, valleys, and hills are not in the habit of answering. He usually rushes to the wars, and comes home with a colonel's commission; bragging that he has crusht the haughty Ottomite, or rolled the audacious Libyan in the dust of his native desert.

"In consequence of this crushing and rolling he offers his hand with confidence to the high-born maid who had previously spurned him from her foot; and he generally chooses the occasion of a banquet given in honor of her intended marriage to somebody else, as the most fitting opportunity of popping the question. Having succeeded in his suit, he frequently sets out to crush some more Ottomites, or to roll the audacious Libyan in some more dust, when he allows himself to be made very jealous by anonymous letters, and he abruptly leaves the army to lead itself, in order that he may go home and tax his wife with her infidelity. On arriving *chez lui* the tragedy lover not infrequently finds his wife engaged in conversation with her own brother, who won't say he is her brother, but prefers fighting a duel with the tragedy lover; and the latter returns to his wife with a fatal wound just in time to die in her arms, which sends her raving mad; while the brother, in a fit of remorse, commits suicide. The operatic lover bears some resemblance to the lover we have just disposed of; tho he usually confines his violence to tearing up marriage contracts, stamping on the bits, shaking his fist in his rival's face, and rushing out with a drawn sword, shrieking as he makes his exit to the highest pitch of his falsetto."

The lover of the ballet belongs to quite another class. As, for instance:

"He usually expresses his affection by pirouettes, and, having heard that it is love that makes the world go round, he thinks probably that his spinning may be taken as a proof of his sincerity. The lover in the ballet evinces his affection very frequently by allowing the object of his choice to drop into his arms with one of her legs in the air, or to fall suddenly with all her weight into his open hand, while he, supported on only one, bears the burden with a smile, tho every muscle is on the strain and it costs him the most intense exertion to maintain his equilibrium. The lovers in a ballet are generally torn apart by the rude hands of parents, who, however, wait for the conclusion of a *pas de deux* before they interpose their authority, which they take care to exercise within proper Terpsichorean limits—always giving the young couple time to fall into a graceful attitude and receive whatever applause the public may seem disposed to bestow on it."

The "comedy lover" goes by the technical name of "walking gentleman," a title, Mr. à Beckett thinks, "probably derived from his always having his hat in his hand, as if he would shortly have to walk off at the instigation of some unreasonable father or testy guardian."

Further:

"The comedy lover is very much addicted to ducks and dissatisfaction, wearing white trousers in all weathers and finding fault upon all occasions with the object of his choice, without any reason for doing so. If the lady is in good spirits, the following is the sort of speech the comedy lover will address her: 'Nay, Laura, I do not like this gaiety. The volatile head bespeaks the hollow heart, and if you would smile on me to-day, you might bestow your sunshine on another to-morrow. Believe me, Laura, that tho we may admire the gadfly for its wings, we shall never seek it for its society, and tho we may chase the butterfly for its color, we cherish the canary for its constancy. You weep, Laura—nay, I did not mean to distress you, tho I had rather bring tears from your eyes than allow levity to remain at your heart, for steadiness of character is a brighter gem than the most glittering gewgaw. I will leave you now, Laura, and remember that, even should fate divide us, you have no truer friend than Arthur Turnipton.'

"The farce lover is the lowest in the dramatic scale, for he is not infrequently a scamp, and it would sometimes be difficult to distinguish him from a swindler. He is usually wholly destitute of means, and quite averse to any respectable occupation. He seldom enters a house like a gentleman, but sneaks in by the assistance of a pert and dishonest maid, or comes like a thief over a garden wall or through an open window. If the master of the house should be heard approaching, the farce lover gets under the table, or crams himself into a

"IDLERS: AUGUST."
By Karl Anderson.
Pittsburg gives the silver medal (second prize) with $1,000 to the American artist who painted this canvas representing a leafy riverside at Giverny.

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cupboard already full of crockery, some of which he begins to break as if to make the place of his concealment known to the 'old man,' who, instead of going at once to ascertain the cause, walks away to fetch a blunderbus, a red-hot poker, or some other equally murderous instrument, which he would certainly be hanged for making effective use of. While he is gone the farce lover takes the opportunity of leaping from the window, instead of quietly going out at the door, and the 'old man,' after threatening to fire into the cupboard, bursts it open, and concludes that, as there is no one there, a mouse must have made all the noise and done all the mischief. The farce lover usually parts from the object of his affections with great spirit and vivacity, altho he has just before been lisping out something very sentimental about fate presenting 'inthuperable abthtacles' to his union."

MARK TWAIN'S SERIOUSNESS

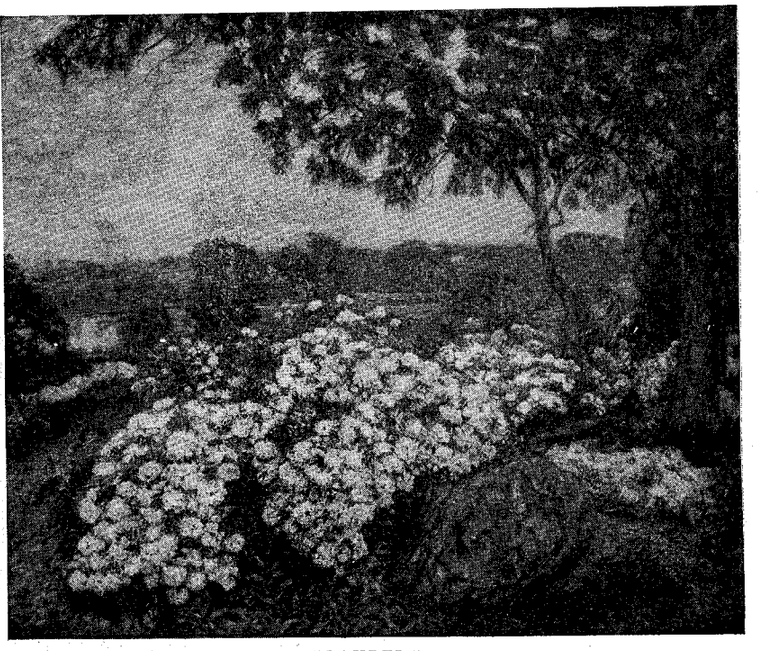
WHILE it is Mark Twain that most of the world has been regretting, it is Samuel Clemens that G. K. Chesterton mourns. Mark Twain he compares to Niagara, and Mark Twain's laughter "was literally like Niagara," which, in turn, Mr. Chesterton considers "not only one of the violences, but almost one of the vulgarities, of Nature." Such, however, was not Samuel Clemens, whose "lonely figure stands up in strange solitude and severity against the confusion and extravagance of the background of his works." The virtues which we have all now to regret in their return to God, we read, were specially virtues rather of the restrained than of the riotous or sympathetic order. Mr. Chesterton quotes the well-known incident of Mr. Clemens's loss of fortune, and his refusal to accept the ordinary arrangements, which the law allowed him, to discharge his liabilities in the bankruptcy court. "The man whom ten million people had adored as a tom-fool was too serious even for the expectation of his own creditors." In ascribing "such glowing thrift and courage" to its source, Mr. Chesterton seems to suspect the disapproval of his own countrymen, yet in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London) he boldly declares:

"I will no longer disguise the dreadful fact that I ascribe it exactly where Mark Twain would have ascribed it. I ascribe it to the republican virtue of America. Of course, if Mark Twain had said that in so many words, everybody in England would have thought he was making one of his best jokes; whereas, in truth, he would have been indulging in one of his worst pieces of seriousness. Somebody in an advanced Socialist paper that I saw the other day said that Mark Twain was a cynic. I suppose there never was a person so far removed from cynicism as Mark Twain. A cynic must at least mean a man who is flippant about serious things; about things that he thinks serious. Mark Twain was always serious to the verge of madness. He was not serious about St. Francis; he did not think St. Francis serious. He honestly supposed the marvels of St. Francis to be some ecclesiastical trick of popes and cardinals. He did not happen to know that the Franciscan movement was something much more certainly popular than the Revolution that rent America from England. He derided King Arthur's court as something barbaric. He did not happen to know that the only reason why that dim and highly dubious court has made a half-entry into history is that it stood, if it ever stood at all, for the remnant of high civilization against the base advance of barbarism. He did not happen to know that, in his time, St. Francis stood for the ballot-box. He did not happen to know that, in his time, King Arthur stood for the telephone. He could never quite get rid of the American idea that good sense and good government had begun quite a little while ago; and that the heavier a monumental stone was to lift the more lightly it might be thrown away. But all these limitations of his only reemphasize the ultimate fact: he never laughed at a thing unless he thought it laughable. He was an American; that is, an unfathomably solemn man. Now all this is due to a definite thing, a historical thing, called republican virtue. It *was* worth while to issue the Declaration of Independence if only that Mark Twain might declare his independence also."

In this the great humorist not only represents his country, says Mr. Chesterton, but a big mistake about his country. Continuing:

"The apparent clamor and complexity of America is very superficial; America is not really advanced or aggressively civilized. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago are jokes; just such tall jokes as Mark Twain would have made. American commerce is all one tall story; American commerce is a vast American lie. But the American lie is a very serious, separate, and authoritative institution, which could only exist among a singularly truthful people. Behind these extravagances, whether in words or wealth, whether in books or bricks, there remains a grave simplicity which is truly American. The genuine value of the Yankee is not his forwardness. Rather it is his backwardness that is the real beauty of the Yankee. There is in the depths of him the rural stillness of an intellectual backwater; he is a great rustic. The log-hut, and not the sky-scraper, is the American home. Therefore, despite the revolting vices of wealth and all the vulgarities of unhistorical individualism, there does remain in the Americans a certain average of virile virtues, equality, hard work, patriotism, and a plain ideality. Corrupt fatigue is uncommon; unclean despair is almost unknown. You could not have made Mark Twain even understand either of these things. He was radiant with a rectitude none the less noble for being slightly naive; he carried everywhere those powerful platitudes that are like clubs of stone. With these he hammered Calvinism in his youth and Christian Science in his old age. But he was not an 'advanced' thinker, not a mind in revolt; rather he was a conservative and rustic grandfather, older than all such follies. But this strength in him and his country truly came from a great spirit which England resisted and has forgotten. . . . . .

"In the case of the great man whom Englishmen and Americans must now join in lamenting (not because they are all Anglo-Saxons, but because they can all admire good literature written in English)—in the case of Mark Twain there is a particular cause which at once emphasizes and complicates this contrast between the comic and the serious. The point I mean is this: that while Mark Twain's literary merits were very much of the uproarious and topsy-turvy kind, his personal merits were very much of the stoical or even puritanical kind. While irresponsibility was the energy in his writings, an almost excessive responsibility was the energy in his character."



"LAUREL."

This picture wins at Pittsburg the bronze medal with $500. Edward F. Rook, an American, is the artist, and he aims here at presenting primarily a decorative design.

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THE POISON OF OPERA

THERE is a subtle poison that opera injects into our musical consciousness, according to one reviewer of things musical, whereby we are led to deceive ourselves, pervert our true musical taste, and neglect the real means of acquiring true musical culture. "One is not musical," says Mr. W. J. Henderson, "because he cries 'Bravo!' when the tenor emits a high B or a prima donna greasily slides down a besmeared chromatic scale." We may think we are; but that, we are told, is only because the opera fever has infected our town, and upset our former well-being. That earlier state may have been "artistic poverty," says Mr. Henderson, but the chances are that it was "artistic honesty." With such convictions he is naturally not regretful that the recent cyclonic changes in the operatic atmosphere have put an end to the projected "expansion policies" of our metropolitan opera companies, and have decided that the storm centers shall be restricted to the confined areas of the great Eastern cities. "The hope of the future for musical art in these United States," says this writer in the New York *Sun*, "lies in those cities which have orchestras. The achievements of Minneapolis, Seattle, Los Angeles, and other places of similar sort in founding and supporting symphony orchestras promise more for the musical future of the United States than any half-million-dollar opera-house that the once indefatigable Oscar Hammerstein could build anywhere." This critic goes on to show how the poison works in other ways:

"APPLE BLOSSOMS,"
By Louis Betts.
An American picture winning "honorable mention" at Pittsburg.

"There is one power which always works for evil when the opera company comes to town, and that power is the press. All over this country there are ambitious young men struggling to write intelligently about music, to write in such a way that they may induce their readers to perceive what it is that entitles music to a place among the arts.

"They frequently succeed in educating many readers. They often disseminate the gospel of musical truth through the communities in which they labor, but they rarely succeed in educating their editors.

"The moment an opera company rises above the local horizon the editor discovers that his paper has a musical department and that it is his privilege to edit it. The result very often is that execrable performances by inferior singers are celebrated in many columns of type merely because the entertainment is opera, which the editor with his eye on the many thousands of eager seekers after operatic heroes to worship naturally regards as more important than all the symphonies of Beethoven, the passions of Bach, and the songs of Schubert put together.

"When the newspapers take this position people who have thought little about music are easily led astray. Again, consider the harm done to students of music, especially of singing. All through this country honest and intelligent teachers of singing are striving to develop real vocal artists. Along comes the opera company and the vocal students spend their last pennies in securing tickets.

"They go, they sit breathless through the performance, they hang upon every accent of the famous Madame This and the celebrated Signor That. The next day they say to their teachers, 'You have always told us that we should not do thus and we should not do so, but Madame This does thus and Signor That does so.'

"The poor teacher answers and says unto them, 'That does not make it right.' Whereupon the students with one accord respond, 'But Madame This gets a thousand a night and Signor That gets twelve hundred, and they are famous all over the world. So what is the use of studying so hard?'

"How is the teacher to answer?

"There is an answer, a true and beautiful answer. It is that the artist should take no delight in applause ignorantly and wrongly given, but should be bound to teach his public to admire only that which is good. Perhaps there was a time when artists took this lofty stand, perhaps a few great artists take it now; but the operatic stage has so long been a parade-ground that it is hard to find singers who do not seek merely to dazzle.

"It is indeed difficult to make a pupil see that it is harder to sing a song recital well than to bellow an act of an opera and get applause. Yet when a tenor sings 'Ridi Pagliacci' in concert he seldom excites his audience as he does when he sings it in the opera. Even that bald fact ought to suggest something. Deprive him of his costume, his make-up, his scenery, and his action, and often you expose the poverty of his vocal resource.

"When you have got this idea through your pupil's head he answers: 'All the stronger reason why I should not study so hard and should appear as soon as possible in opera, where success is easy.'"

There is another way in which the newspaper works harm to musical taste in yielding its veins to the subtle poison that the opera instils into them. We read:

"In several cities the problem of providing a certain amount of musical stimulation has been solved by the adoption of the practise of publishing a weekly article bearing on some musical topic. This is a good custom, and it might easily be made the agency of much instruction in communities where ideals are false.

"The musical reporter or critic or editor (call him what you will) of the local newspaper can offer to his readers matter which they can not get anywhere outside of a daily newspaper except in books which they could not readily be induced to read. They will never get from their magazines the sort of matter that a conscientious music critic will ask them to read.

"He will invite them to consider the important fact that the songs of Schubert are worthy of careful study and will perhaps suggest to them the line of artistic development by which the German song advanced from the stiff utterance of the minnesinger to the passionate expressiveness of Hugo Wolf or Strauss. He may take up the topic of piano music and offer a study of the different schools and the different methods of interpretation.

"The magazine, on the other hand, will invite the reader to burden his mind with the opinions of Alma Gluck on the vicissitudes of an operatic career or the account of the visit of John Forsell to Edward Grieg, if he ever made one.

"Magazine editors, as a rule, appear to fancy that their readers, so far as music is concerned, are an army of curious children without the desire or the power to regard an art as an art. The only places in which serious essays on musical subjects are printed are the columns of the newspapers. There is no reason why this should not be the case in the small city or town as well as in Boston or New York. There is no editor who can not spare a column a week for the earnest discussion of music.

"There is no excuse for making this weekly column the vehicle for the publication of petty gossip about Geraldine Farrar and her wondrous hats, about Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler and her confirmed habits of domesticity, or the impending changes in the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, and the approaching picnic of the West Cornstalk Choral Society."

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Barker, Elsa. The Frozen Grail and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 126. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

Beach, Rex. Going Some. A Romance of Strenuous Affection. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Beebe, Mary Blair and C. William. Our Search for a Wilderness. An Account of Two Ornithological Expeditions to Venezuela and to British Guiana. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 408. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.75 net.

Bianchi, Martha Gilbert Dickinson. Russian Lyrics. Songs of Cossack, Lover, Patriot, and Peasant. 16mo, pp. 139. New York: Duffield & Co.

Bindloss, Harold. The Gold Trail. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.30 net.

Breck, Edward. Wilderness Pets at Camp Buckshaw. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 239. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Brown, Alice. Country Neighbors. Pp. 361. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.20.

Those readers who have ever had country neighbors will testify that the character studies contained in this volume are true to life. All the familiar types are here—the rural wit, local poet, bargain driver, and lovely and unlovely spinsters. There are stories of neighborhood grudges and quarrels, shattered romances, and of long-drawn-out courtships. Many of the sketches are tinged with humor, all of them with a quaint pathos.

Middle-aged love stories predominate, including the first of the collection, "The Play House," also "The Challenge" and "A Poetess in Spring." One of the best is entitled "The Auction," and shows how the sacrifice of a maiden lady's heirlooms is fortunately avoided by the belated matrimonial intentions of an old admirer. Another story based upon the pride of possession is called "The Silver Tea-Pot." "A Grief Deferred" illustrates that rational philosophy of life which teaches that by putting off from day to day one's indulgence in grief, the grief itself will cease to exist. All of the sketches go to prove that Miss Brown's success as a writer of fiction has been gained not by the portrayal of the startling or unusual, but by a sympathetic understanding of the humbler phases of life.

Bruneau, Rev. Joseph, Edited by. The Childhood of Jesus Christ, According to the Canonical Gospels, with an Historical Essay on The Brethren of the Lord, by A. Durand. An authorized translation from the French. 12mo, pp. 316. Philadelphia: John J. McVey. $1.50 net.

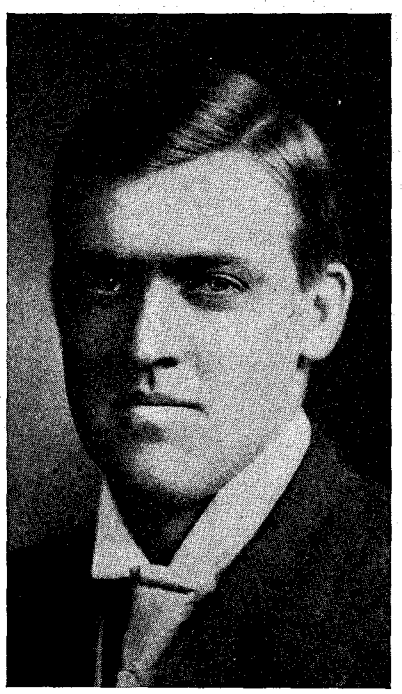
JAMES HUNEKER,
Author of "Promenades of an Impressionist."

Cajori, Florian. A History of the Logarithmic Slide Rule and Allied Instruments. 16mo, pp. 126. New York: Engineering News Publishing Co. $1 net.

Cawein, Madison. The Shadow Garden (A Fantasy), and Other Plays. 12mo, pp. 259. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Constantini, Madame Anna. Ragna—A Novel. 12mo, pp. 401. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50.

Dewey, John. The Influence of Darwin on Philosophy, and Other Essays in Contemporary Thought. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.40 net.



REX BEACH,
Author of "Going Some."

Dorrington, Albert and **Stephens,** A. G. Our Lady of Darkness. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: Macaulay Co. $1.50.

Dudley, Carl Hermon. And This is War. 16mo, pp. 150. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co. $1.08 postpaid.

Dunham, Anna C. The Corduroy Road. A Tale of Pioneer Life in the Middle West in the Early Forties. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 234. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Co.

Erskine, John. Leading American Novelists. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 378. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Every-day Ethics. 12mo, pp. 150. New York: Yale University Press. $1.25 net.

The actual moral standard in business and journal may become lowered in the minds of men not intentional wrong-doers, and to such this volume can not but prove useful and inspiring. The scope of the work is wide, and handles such subjects as Journalism, Accountancy, Lawyer and Client, Transportation, Speculation, which is handled severally by such experts as Norman Hapgood, Joseph E. Sterrett, John Brooks Leavitt, Charles G. Prouty, Henry Crosby Emery. These valuable papers will be found useful by young men, and if the experience of others can help those to whom it is communicated the work will save many beginners. They are free from the rabid denunciation of blunders, errors, and defective business morals in others, while they furnish plain and positive rules by which they may be avoided.

Feuchtersleben, Ernst von. Health and Suggestion: The Dietetics of the Mind. Translated by Ludwig Lewisohn. 16mo, pp. 163. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1 net.

Fifty Fables For Teachers. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 163. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

Foot, Constance M. Insect Wonderland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: John Lane Co. $1.25 net.

Forman, Justus Miles. Bianca's Daughter. Pp. 338. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50

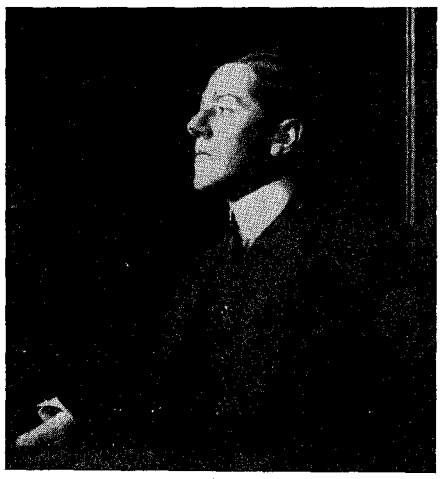
The heroine of Mr. Forman's story is the daughter of an American father and a beautiful Italian mother from whom she has inherited exquisite beauty and an intense love of life and happiness. Bianca died during the girl's infancy, and her name is never mentioned by the husband, who lives the life of a bitter recluse. Only after Vittoria, the daughter, has met and been attracted by a young man named Richard Blake is any light thrown on the puzzling situation. A family tragedy is revealed which involved the girl's mother and Blake's father. In accordance with her father's wishes, Vittoria engages herself to a worthy man whom she respects but does not love and so prepares the way for a repetition of her mother's history. Eventually, the tangle is straightened out to the satisfaction of everybody, with the exception of the girl's father who was willing to sacrifice his child's happiness for the sake of nursing a great hatred.

The story depends for its interest upon the element of mystery that runs through the first half of the book. After that the climax is rather too apparent. Vittoria's idealization of the mother who broke the moral law does not ring quite true, nor does there seem to be complete justification for Bianca's action. The book has qualities that call forth a mild and passing interest.

Garland, Hamlin. Cavanagh, Forest Ranger. Pp. 301. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

This romance of the mountain West will invite a careful reading because of its timeliness. It is a story which emphasizes the importance of the forestry service and the valuable work accomplished by that department. In view of the fact that Mr. Gifford Pinchot has furnished the introduction of the novel, and that certain portions of the story are identical with his own history, it is safe to assume that Mr. Garland had a purpose in writing the book other than the desire to entertain. The problems that have confronted the service in the West have been legion, and their satisfactory settlement is due largely, as the author points out, "to the forest ranger, whose lonely vigil on the heights safeguards the public heritage."

One such guardian is Ross Cavanagh, hero of the story. The performance of his



JUSTUS MILES FORMAN,
Author of "Bianca's Daughter."

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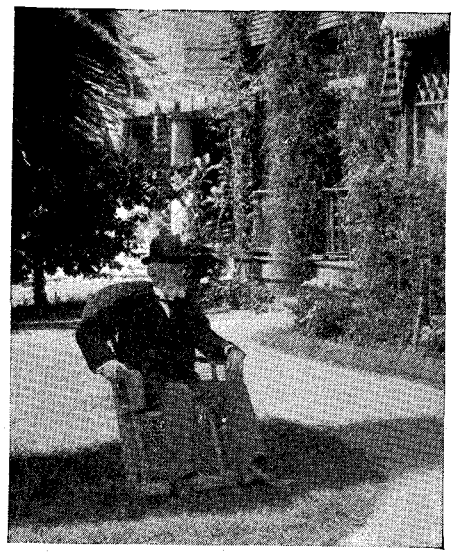


CHARLES F. HOLDER,
Author of "Recreations of a Sportsman."

unenviable and often dangerous duties win him only unpopularity and disdain from the rougher element of his domain, but he persists doggedly in an earnest effort to bring about a new order of things. A delightful love story is interwoven with the account of Cavanagh's official life. It is at first shrouded in mystery and hopelessness but eventually ends happily. Lee Virginia has all the necessary requisites of a charming heroine, and together with the forest ranger, typifies the New West that is slowly but effectually replacing the picturesque lawlessness of the old.

Gompers, Samuel. Labor in Europe and America. Personal Observations from an American View-point of Life and Conditions of Workingmen in Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, etc. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Harper & Bros. $2 net.

Hart, Samuel. The Book of Common Prayer. 12mo, pp. 290. Sewanee, Tenn.: University Press.

Hewlett, Maurice. Letters to Sanchia upon Things as They are. Extracted from the Correspondence of Mr. John Maxwell Senhouse. 16mo, pp. 85. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 90 cents net.

Hoffman, Richard. Some Musical Recollections of Fifty Years. Pp. 169. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

This volume contains an introductory biographical sketch by the wife of Richard Hoffman, in which she touches briefly upon her husband's American début, his connection with the New York Philharmonic Society, and successful teaching and concert work. There is also frequent mention of the musical celebrities with whom he was associated and a glimpse of his home life. Interspersed with the text are bits of correspondence and press notices.

The musical recollections which follow cover much of the same ground, only in greater detail. The precocity of Richard Hoffman is shown by the fact that at the age of twelve he played acceptably on three different instruments. As pianist for Jenny Lind, of whom he gives a most graphic description, he got his start in America. Intimate pictures of the great artists of his day are given entertainingly, including Mendelssohn, Liszt, Gottschalk, Christine Nilsson, and Hans von Bülow. Wagner is characterized as a "Titan that claims the admiration of the world." Hoffman passes judgment on the ability of the foregoing musicians, which is always kindly and free from professional jealousy. He prophesies that the great composers of the twentieth century will be found in America.

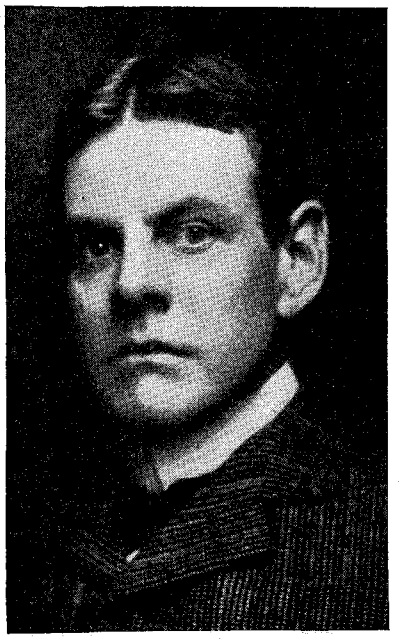
The recollections are supplemented by an essay entitled "How to Stimulate Thought and Imagination in a Pupil." The book contains some two dozen excellent illustrations. It will appeal to everybody, whether musically inclined or not.

Holder, Charles Frederick. Recreations of a Sportsman on the Pacific Coast. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

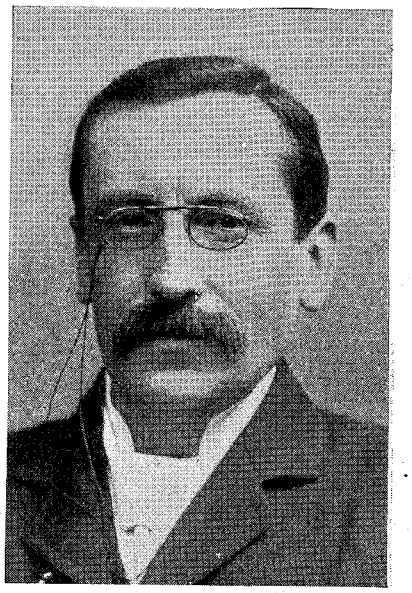
Hughes, Thomas. History of the Society of Jesus in North America, Colonial and Federal. 8vo, pp. 1,222. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company. $4.50 net.

The founder of the American Catholic hierarchy in this country, Dr. John Carroll, is one of the shining lights of our history. Never, however, have such varied and authentic reflections of this character been brought out as in the many documents published here in which his letters, his talks, and those of others by whom he is commended or criticized, are so voluminously and so completely recorded. His was a vigorous and inspiring character, whether he showed himself as a pastor, an administrator, or a personal friend.

It will be recognized by those who undertake to study this work that it is a work of reference. It contains all the documents, charters, letters, and acts of incorporation which relate to the formative period of the Catholic Church here and the establishment of the Jesuits as among its most powerful propagandists and missionaries. In the first volume of the work, which we reviewed in these columns, the source of these documents was amply explained. Therein was pointed out the quarry from which this vast mass of material was dug. The author, or his successors for many years to come, will find in this work, as freshly carved stones ready at hand, the material which they employ in raising a living temple of history. What Dr. Carroll did, what the Jesuits did, how they did it, and in what spirit they did it, and how, finally, the Catholic Church rose and flourished in this land as it is flourishing in no other land, can be deduced from this valuable storehouse of activities and origins. The work is, in fact, a book of origins, and Father Hughes has done a service to literature as well as to religion.



DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS,
Author of "White Magic."



AUTHOR MORRISON,
Author of "Green Ginger."

The period covered by this portion of the work may roughly be reckoned as 1773 to 1830. The documents are classed as those pertaining to the reorganization of the Jesuits, 1773–1792; the endowment documents, 1792–1822; concordats, 1793–1830, and documents found in the Roman Propaganda. The arrangement and classification are clear and skilful, and the index copious.

Job, Herbert Keightley. How to Study Birds—A Practical Guide for Amateur Bird-Lovers and Camera-Hunters. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Letters to His Holiness Pope Pius X. By a Modernist. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 280. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. $1.25.

Lindsey, Judge Ben B., and **O'Higgins,** Harvey J. The Beast. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Littell, Rev. John Stockton. The Historians of the English Reformation. 8vo, pp. 307. Milwaukee: Young Churchman Co. $2.50 net.

Manual of Style. A Compilation of the Typographical Rules in force at the University of Chicago Press, with Specimens of Types in Use. 12mo, pp. 115. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 82 cents postpaid.

Marriott, Crittenden. How Americans are Governed in Nation, State, and City. 12mo. New York: Harper Bros. $1.25 net.

It would be difficult if not impossible to find a book so full of condensed information on a subject most interesting to Americans as is this little volume. Every one does not have time or inclination to wade through the admirable work of Bryce, which, indeed, does not include every topic enlarged upon by Mr. Marriott. The author of "Uncle Sam's Business" may be safely credited with knowing his subject, which he has dealt with in a practical way, showing the actual working of national, State, and city administration. The author brings this subject up to the tariff problems, the colonization question of the Philippines, the control of public utilities, and natural resources. The young American will read this volume with a relish and will have his mind broadened by its perusal.

Mears, Mary. Rosamond the Second. Being the True Record of the Unparalleled Romance of one Claudius Fuller. 16mo, pp. 163. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.

Men Versus the Man. A Correspondence between Robert Rives La Monte, Socialist, and H. L. Mencken, Individualist. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

(*Continued on page* 1040)

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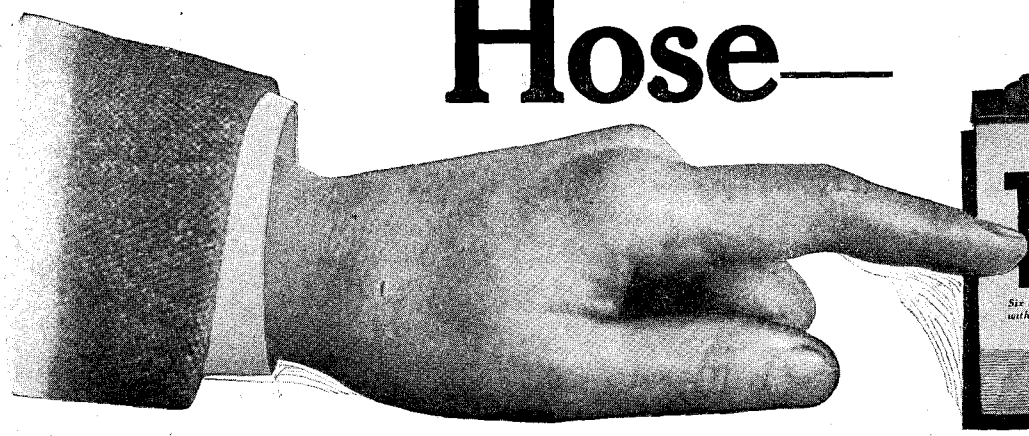


Six Pairs Guaranteed Six Months

You have made up your mind to try "Holeproof" some day—why not today?

Think of the trouble you save when you have six pairs of hose always whole, ready to put on when you need a whole pair *right away*. Hose that wear out are a bother. There is no need now for such inconvenience. Get "Holeproof" today.

The Softest, Finest Hose on the Market

We spend to make "Holeproof" four times what it costs to produce common hose.

Our yarn—silky—soft and pliable—costs us an average of 70c per lb. It is made from Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton. We could buy other yarns at a saving of 30c per lb.

But the hose would be bulky, heavy and hot, while "Holeproof" are trim-looking, light-weight and cool.

There are 32 years of hose-making experience knit into each pair of Holeproof Hose.

All the Latest Colors

"Holeproof" are made in all the most stylish colors and lightest weights for summer wear. The colors are also guaranteed.

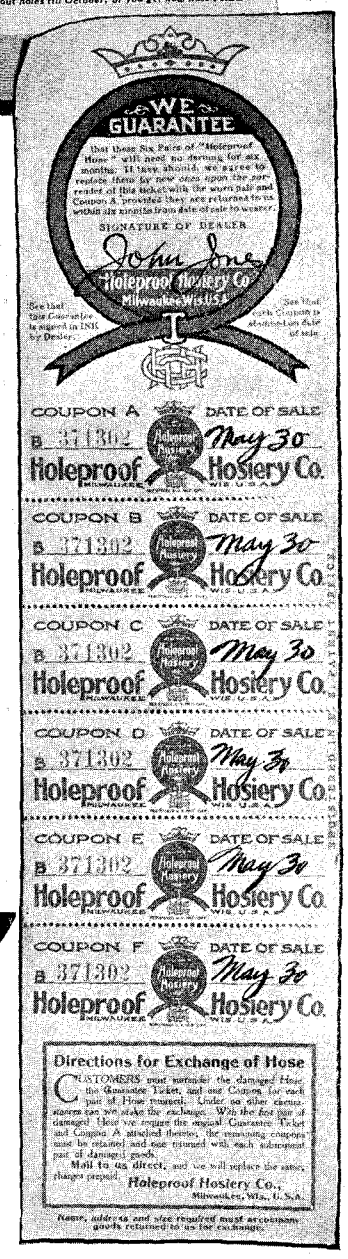
We spend $33,000 a year simply to see that each pair of hose we turn out is perfection. That guarantees *to you* a good pair of hose every time you buy "Holeproof."

There's only one thing to look out for—see that you get the genuine.

Look for the trade-mark below—on the toe of each pair.

All imitations are sold as "Holeproof."

You don't want an inferior make—you want Holeproof Hose.



Are Your Hose Insured?

The genuine Holeproof Hose are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or we'll ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance.

Six pairs of men's hose sell for $1.50 ($2.00 for the extra light weights, and $3.00 for the mercerized).

Six pairs of women's sell for $2.00 ($3.00 for the mercerized).

Six pairs of children's sell for $2.00.

Three pairs of men's silk hose, guaranteed three months, $2.00.

And Get This Guarantee

Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

Holeproof Hosiery Co.
455 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. (55)

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906

FAMOUS
Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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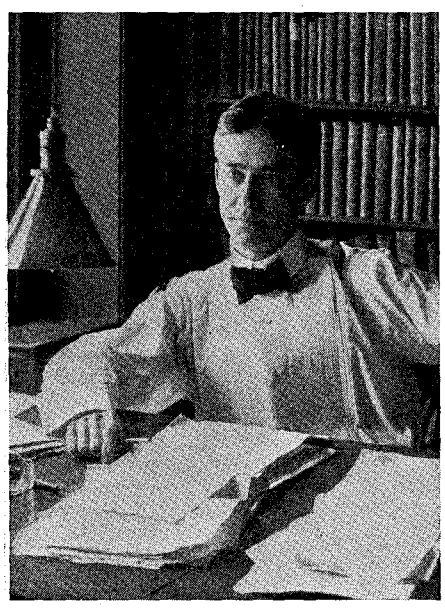
A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1038)

Metchnikoff, Élie. The Prolongation of Life. 8vo, pp. 343. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

That a second edition of this work should be demanded is easily accounted for. The author, to begin with, is an optimist, and writes cheerfully and hopefully of man's possible longevity. He is literary and idealistic, and touches on questions of morals. Moreover, he contradicts boldly



BURTON E. STEVENSON,
Author of "A Child's Guide to Biography."

the philosophy of Menenius Agrippa, for he points to a section of the "belly" which actually is "idle and inactive," "never bearing like labor with the rest." This part of the intestines, says Mr. Metchnikoff, might, with advantage to the rest. of the body, be excised. This is a proposal which is very enterprising and original, but is not likely to be popular. We prefer the writer when he talks about Goethe and tries to disarm death of its terrors. The question of phagocytes does not interest us. But the book is charmingly written in spite of what people may think its eccentricity, and as everybody is interested in the question of old age, the prolongation of their days, and the inevitable ending of them, everybody should read it.

Millard, Bruce. The Mediterranean Cruise. Describing all Mediterranean Points Usually Visited on a Winter's Cruise in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25 net.

Mills, James Porter. Health—Omnipresence, Omniscience, Infinite, Abstract and Concrete. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Fowler & Wells Co.

Montgomery, L. M. Kilmeny of the Orchard. 12mo, pp. 255. Boston: L. C. Page Co.

Morice, A. G. History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 362+414. Toronto: The Mission Book Co. $5.

Father Morice is quite right in thinking that it is high time the history of the religious body to which he belongs should have a record made of its work on the Canadian Pacific and the neighboring western regions. The Catholics, of course, were pioneers in that section of the con-

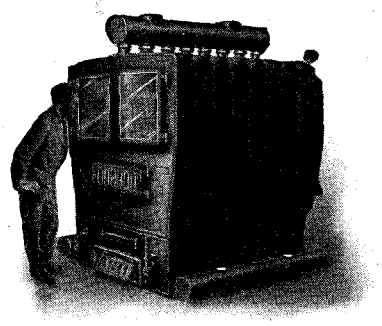
For Impaired Nerve Force
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It quiets and strengthens the nerves, relieves exhaustion, headache and impaired digestion.

We Built a Boiler With Windows in It

We learned by experiment that some boilers get twice the heat out of a ton of coal that others get. It is largely a matter of harnessing the fire and getting the most out of it while it is still hot.

So, to be beyond theory, beyond guesswork, we built a boiler with windows in it.

Through these windows we proved our experiments and perfected the new "RICHMOND" which, in actual practice, develops *double* the efficiency of ordinary boilers. And the day-after-day saving in coal will prove this to you, just as the windows proved it to us.



By building a boiler with windows in it, we learned *certainly* about drafts, water circulation and fire travel which enabled us to perfect a heating system which doubles efficiency and halves the fuel bill.

We found, through the windows, that the flue is more important than other makers dream.

So, by patient experiment, we perfected a "diving flue" which costs us three to seven times as much as other makers spend for smoke-connections and makes it that much more efficient.

The "RICHMOND" "diving flue" takes the gases and smoke which would ordinarily pass up the chimney and sends them back, mixed with fresh oxygen, to burn anew.

For every shovel of coal you put in the fire-box this "diving flue" sends half a shovel back from the chimney.

The "Diving Flue"

The "diving flue" is our own invention. It is exclusive. It can be found in no boiler save the "RICHMOND."

The fuel economy it brings, more than repaid the experiment of the boiler we built with windows in it.

But the "diving flue" was not the only outcome of this experiment.

We learned more about drafts than had ever been written on paper.

We learned how to increase our heating efficiency from 90 square feet to 128 square feet, without adding to the size or cost of the boiler.

We learned how to build a cross circulation water way which does for the water circulation what the "diving flue" does for the fire travel.

We learned how to arrange doors and drafts and dampers so that tending the fire becomes a simple, easy, exact science, instead of a difficult, haphazard uncertainty.

Self-Cleaning Surfaces

We learned how to make 90 per cent of our surfaces self-cleaning – so more efficient.

And in countless ways, the boiler with windows enabled us to save half your coal, double ease, flexibility, satisfaction—*without increasing the first cost of the heating system to you.*

The "RICHMOND" heating system as perfected to-day represents the climax of inventive skill—a system that repays the pains we put into it every day you use it.

The "RICHMOND" system is small enough for a three-room bungalow. Big enough for a building that measures its floor space by the acre.

"RICHMOND" Boilers — Radiators

From ash-pit to radiator, the "RICHMOND" system embodies the newest and best that is known in heating. It is the crystallization of a hundred ingenuities—a hundred economies. It is adaptable to a three-room bungalow or a mammoth palace—to steam heat—hot water heat—direct or indirect.

Write Us

If you contemplate installing a heating system, steam or hot water—direct or indirect—in your home or building, large or small, write us. Ask for catalog 250. Be fair enough to yourself to learn of a system which, by inventive ingenuity, saves its own cost, pays its own maintenance.

Address in the West

Cameron Schroth Cameron Co.

Western Distributors for "RICHMOND" Boilers and Radiators

250 Michigan Street Chicago

THE McCRUM-HOWELL CO. **250 Terminal Building Park Ave. and 41st St., New York**

MANUFACTURERS OF
"RICHMOND" Boilers and Radiators
"RICHMOND" Enameled Ware, Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Sinks—"RICHMOND" Suds Makers—"RICHMOND" Suction Cleaners—"RICHMOND" Stationary Vacuum Cleaning Plants

FIVE PLANTS:— { Two at Uniontown, Pa.—One at Norwich, Conn.— One at Racine, Wis.—One at Milwaukee, Wis.

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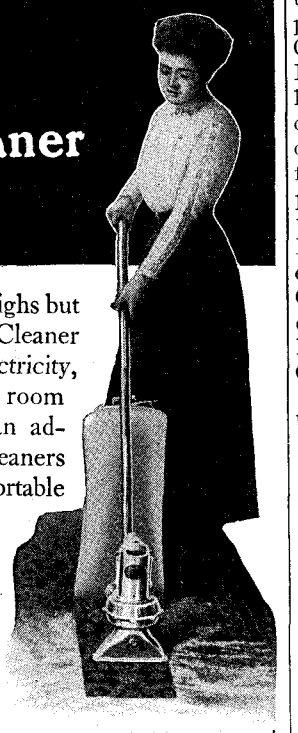
A Postage Stamp Puts the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner in Your Home



YOU see here an Electric Suction Cleaner which weighs but *ten* pounds instead of sixty. The "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner enables you *now*, for the first time, to clean by electricity, without lugging a sixty or eighty pound machine from room to room—up and down stairs. It represents as great an advance over heavy weight vacuum cleaners as these cleaners represented over brooms. For it is the only really portable Suction Cleaner.

Manufactured Exclusively for
THE "RICHMOND" SALES CO.
By
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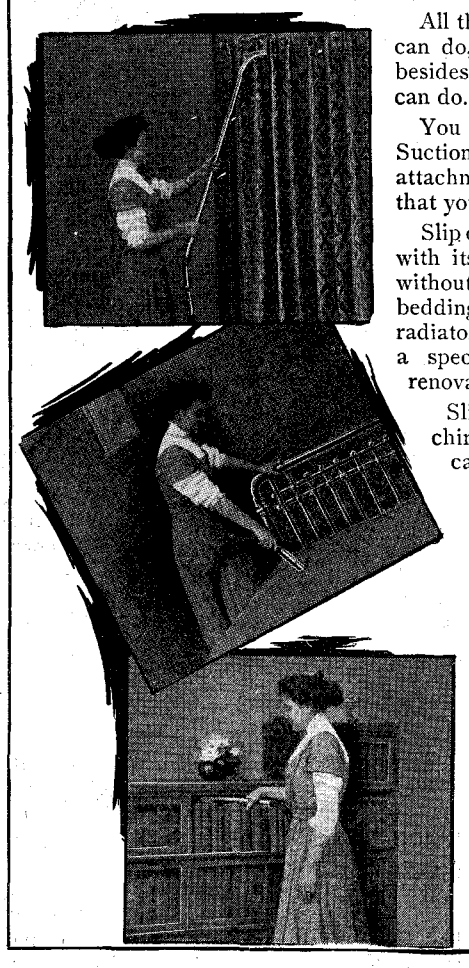
Park Avenue and 41st Street, New York
Five Factories: Two at Uniontown, Pa. One at Norwich, Conn. One at Racine, Wis. One at Milwaukee, Wis.

Manufacturers of "RICHMOND" Boilers and Radiators, "RICHMOND" Enameled Ware, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Lavatories, "RICHMOND" Suds Makers and "RICHMOND" Stationary Vacuum Cleaning Plants.

Anyone Who Can Afford Brooms Can Now Afford the Best Suction Cleaner Made



All that any Vacuum Cleaner or Suction Cleaner can do, the "RICHMOND" does. And it does, besides, some things which *no other* machine can do.

You can, for example, use the "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner with or without hose. The hose attachment slides off and on with the same ease that your foot slides into an easy slipper.

Slip on the hose, and the ten pound "RICHMOND" with its six special cleaning tools (all furnished without extra cost) cleans hangings, walls, books, bedding, upholstery, clothing, hats, underneath radiators, furniture, etc. It is also supplied with a special attachment for hair drying, pillow renovating, etc.

Slip off the hose and you have a floor machine which weighs no more than a common carpet sweeper. The every-day work of rug and carpet cleaning—of cleaning hard wood floors, tile floors, hearths, bath-rooms, porches, etc., can be done either with or without the hose.

A Postage Stamp the Only Cost

required to put this ten-pound cleaner in your home. Just send us your name and address and we will have delivered to your door without one penny of expense to you—without obligation of any kind a guaranteed "RICHMOND" Suction Cleaner. You can prove for yourself in your own home just what this will do for you. But write today and we will include with our reply a handsome illustrated booklet.

The "RICHMOND" Sales Co.
Sole Selling Agents
160 K Broadway New York City, N. Y.

tinent. The first missionaries to bury themselves in the somber forests and to pierce the solitudes of the prairies of the Central or Middle West were Jesuits and Franciscans. In this well-written and learned book we read actually the history of Western Canada. For when Manitoba, or the district now known by that name, first came under the domination of Europeans, the Governor was a Catholic like the first missionaries of the gospel. In British Columbia the first white man to explore the torrential Fraser River was a Catholic. The first child to be born in the commercial metropolis of the Canadian Pacific, Vancouver, was an offspring of Catholics and baptized by a Catholic priest.

It is indeed very important to remember that the Gallican Church, the French

ETHEL STEPHANA STEVENS,
Author of "The Veil."

Church, survives rather in Canada than in France itself. The Catholic Church in Canada has been the mother of learning and the nurse of the people in hospitals and orphanages.

The book is written generally in a kindly, liberal spirit, and is as interesting, even exciting, as a romance, and shows an immense amount of reading.

Parker, James. Rear-Admirals Schley, Sampson, and Cervera. A Review of the Naval Campaign of 1898, in Pursuit and Destruction of the Spanish Fleet Commanded by Rear-Admiral Pascual Cervera. Portraits. 8vo, pp. 333. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $3 net.

Parsons, Henry Griscom. Children's Gardens for Pleasure, Health, and Education. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1 net.

Partridge, G. E. An Outline of Individual Study. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.25 net.

Peabody, Frederick W. The Religio-Medical Masquerade—A Complete Exposure of Christian Science. 16mo, pp. 197. Boston: Hancock Press. $1.

Pecorini, Alberto. Gli Americani. 8vo, pp .448. Milano: Fratelli Treves.

This volume is written by an Italian, who dates his introduction from Springfield, Mass., for the edification of the young men of Italy who, he hopes, will "copy the virtues and not the errors of a people who have been overpraised and overblamed." The author begins with a sketch of American history; he devotes some space to the social, political, and religious life of the people, and then passes briefly through such subjects as labor organizations, railways, electricity in its industrial application, and

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Everybody who makes a piano can claim that his product is the best, but will any other manufacturer corroborate it? When, however, one of the most powerful international organizations and factors in the musical industry puts its seal of supreme approval on the STEINWAY PIANO, it should convince not only the unbiased but also the most skeptical.

The Steinway Pianola Piano can be bought from any authorized dealer in Steinway Pianos in the United States and Canada.

Illustrated catalogue will be sent upon request and mention of this magazine.

STEINWAY & SONS

Steinway Hall, 107 and 109 East Fourteenth Street

Subway Express Station at the Door

comes at last to the Navy and the trusts. He concludes that financial crises can only be avoided "by a more rational monetary circulation." He thinks the Government should have more control over the great corporations and that the tariff requires revision, that bank deposits should be more protected by the authorities, and the natural resources of the country taken better care of. These are not new questions, but they probably will be new to the youths of Basilicata and Calabria, and they are discust by Signor Pecorini with intelligence and candor.

Phillips, David Graham. White Magic. Pp. 392. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Built upon the slenderest of plots and consisting largely of trivial, tiresome dialog, "White Magic" is not a novel to call forth enthusiastic commendation. Its introductory chapters reveal the startling situation of a wealthy, attractive young woman, Beatrice Richmond, who, in defiance of all the proprieties, offers herself in marriage to a strange young artist whom she has met only a few times. The man refuses, point blank, to accept her,

MISS ALICE P. RAPHAEL,
Author of "The Fulfilment."

having no desire to exchange Bohemian freedom for domestic bondage. There is also family opposition to the match, besides the not unnatural disapproval of Beatrice's fiancé. A series of absurd situations follow, covering some twenty chapters, in which the girl sets about winning her own way by the same shrewd, calculating methods that have made her father a successful financier. She characterizes herself thus: "I'm not one of those milk-and-water, cowardly women who have to wait till they're loved before they begin to give what they call love." She may represent a certain type of American girl, but a type, it is to be hoped, that exists mostly in novels.

The book has slight literary value, altho the element of the unusual holds the attention for a time. It is a pity that a writer of the ability of Mr. Phillips should descend to the writing of such frivolous, hectic fiction.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. Lady Merton, Colonist. Pp. 351. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The plot upon which Mrs. Ward has based her latest novel is simplicity itself. The heroine, Lady Merton, who is touring

We are only at our best at the conclusion of our last effort.

Knox

KNOX NEW YORK

Straws

represent our artists' most recent perfected efforts.

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Canada, has two lovers, one a typical British aristocrat, the other an ambitious, manly, young fellow whose life and interests are bound up with the raw, unfinished country through which they are passing. The latter's chances of winning Lady Merton are diminished by his father's disreputable history. Added to this, Lady Merton has to choose between Old World refinement and the crudeness of the new, but her sudden and enthusiastic interests in Canada early indicates her final decision.

The awakening and growth of Canada constitute the real theme of the story. Its history is summarized thus: "Twelve years ago even,—in all this Northwest,—practically nothing. And then God said, "Let there be a nation!"—and there was a nation—in a night and a morning." It is a hopeful picture that Mrs. Ward has drawn of the future agricultural and commercial possibilities of our northern neighbor. The question of the American invasion of Canada is touched upon, in a way to indicate that Canada has no danger to fear on this score because of her rapid absorption of American immigrants. While the book is not marked by the literary finish of the author's best style, it will awaken a certain degree of interest because of its timeliness.

Wentworth, Patricia. A Marriage Under the Terror. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Wettstein, Carl Theodor. Was Abraham Lincoln an Infidel? The Religious Character of Abraham Lincoln as it appears in the light of his spoken and written word. 12mo, pp. 113. Illustrated. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

GROWING CHILDREN

The Period when the Nervous Activity is at Its Greatest.

"Against the practice of giving tea and coffee to children, we cannot speak too strongly. Childhood is the period when the nervous activity is at its greatest. The brain is ever busy receiving new impressions. Reflex action, co-ordination of muscles, and the special senses are all under a special course of training.

"The nervous system is pushed to its utmost capacity, and long is the list of victims that follow its over-stimulation. In these little people nothing but harm can come from the use of such cerebral stimulants as tea or coffee. Bad, then, as this practice is, let us as physicians be aggressive in its prohibition.

"Do not be satisfied by answering 'No' when asked as to their use, but let us teach the families with whom we come in contact that such practice is evil. We speak emphatically, because not only among the poor and uneducated, but among the rich, who should know better, this practice is marvelously prevalent."—*The Home Doctor.*

Children like a warm beverage for breakfast and it is well for them to have it if the drink is a food and not a drug.

Postum is made to supply a rich nourishing liquid food with a crisp coffee taste for those who cannot and should not use coffee. Analysis shows it to contain about fourteen per cent of muscle-forming elements and 66.11 per cent of energy- and fat-producing elements, which go to nourish and sustain the delicate nerve centres throughout the body and from which the vital energy proceeds.

The success of child or adult depends largely upon proper sustenance for the body. Children who depend upon the intelligence of their elders to furnish them with good food deserve our most careful attention and thought.

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

The Howard Watch

When you hear someone criticise the railroads, just remind him that our American roads are the best and safest in the world. They employ the most intelligent men and have them use the finest watch—the HOWARD.

What do you think, for instance, of a road that, over a period of ten years, carried nearly two hundred million passengers without a single one killed as the result of a train accident; and, that during the three worst months of last winter, had a *punctuality* record of 94 1/10% for its inbound train service?

That road—the Lackawanna—is one of the 180 railroads that officially adopted the HOWARD Watch for their time-inspection service.

Lives depend on the accuracy of trainmen's watches, and the best is not too good for the American railroad man.

A HOWARD is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each HOWARD is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double-roller escapement) in a "Jas. Boss" or "Crescent" gold-filled case at $40 to the 23-jewel in a 14-k. solid gold case at $150.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD Jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Drop us a postal card, Dept. "O," and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS
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If your dealer cannot show you one write to us.

SEE A Hawkeye REFRIGERATOR BASKET

If you ever take your lunch out-of-doors—on motoring, fishing or hunting trips—or just in the shade of the park—you should know about the Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket. You can try one for thirty days at our expense—keep your luncheon free from dust, cool and fresh.

Keeps Contents Cool and Fresh 24 Hours

The Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket is strongly made of tough rattan—you cannot wear it out. It is lined with nickel plated or white enameled metal—it will never rust. Between the lining and the outside it is packed with asbestos and mineral wool—so no heat can get in and the cold cannot get out.

Just a little ice in the ice compartment will keep the contents cool and fresh for 24 hours.

We'll deliver a Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket, express paid, to any address east of the Rockies on receipt of price—Regular $3.50, $4.50 and $5; De Luxe $7.50 and $12; Auto $10 and $15. If it doesn't prove satisfactory after 30 days trial return it and get your money back.

Write to-day for our booklet of dainty recipes—just the things you'll want to put in the picnic basket.

BURLINGTON BASKET COMPANY, 33 Main St., Burlington, Iowa

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More Convenient More Economical Hot Water

Hot water at the turn of the tap — Summer and Winter — night and day — whether there's a fire in the range or not — whenever or wherever you turn a hot water faucet, you get hot water, and continue to get it until you turn it off.

Such is the convenience of the

RUUD

Automatic Gas Water-Heater

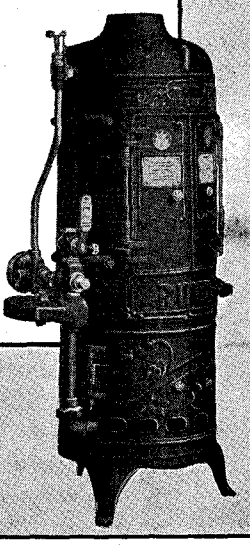
The Ruud is installed in basement or cellar out of the way. It is connected to the gas and water pipes already in use — a small pilot light is left burning and the heater is ready.

Turning any hot water faucet in the house automatically turns on the gas in the heater, and the water, passing through coils, is heated instantly. A thermostat attachment turns out the gas the moment the water reaches the required temperature, so no more gas can be burned than enough to heat the water *actually used.*

The Ruud can also be used to augment your range boiler and the thermostat will see that no gas burns while there is hot water in the boiler. It is only when the water in the boiler gets cool that the Ruud will take a hand and send you all the extra hot water needed.

Standard Size $100

On Pacific Coast $115



If you are building a home be sure and investigate the Ruud —and bear in mind the Ruud can be put in any house and used in connection with any existing system for heating water.

You can see the Ruud at leading gas companies and plumbers, or we will send you descriptive booklet upon request.

RUUD MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. H, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Branches and Salesrooms in 25 Principal Cities.
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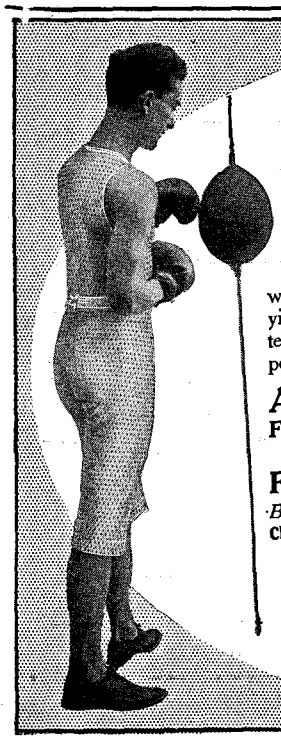

"Porosknit"

Summer Underwear

FOR MEN **FOR BOYS**

Porosknit Union Suits fit without bunching at the waist and puckering between buttons. They are elastic, yield to every movement, and bind nowhere. The open texture lets your body breathe and evaporates the hot perspiration. Wear Porosknit and be comfortable.

Any Style Union Suits
For Men, $1.00 **For Boys, 50c.**
Any Style Shirts and Drawers
For Men, 50c. **For Boys, 25c.**

Buy from dealers. Our Handsome Illustrated Booklet—Free.
Chalmers Knitting Co., 4 Washington Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.

This label on every Garment

Insist on seeing it

CURRENT POETRY

Half the charm of a poem is missed unless it be read aloud, for it resembles the score of a piece of music that awaits the interpretation of a skilled instrument. The whole charm of a poem is lost, however, if it be rendered "just as tho it were prose"—and yet we are so often advised that this is the correct method. We are familiar with the style of recitation that annihilates the delicately-woven rhythm by unnatural pauses, buries rimes sought with fasting and prayer, and reduces the whole to a broken thing that is neither prose nor poetry. There is no sufficient reason why we should be ashamed of rime and rhythm. When read with an intelligent and sympathetic appreciation of its moods and cadences, even the plainest verses "take on a glory," and at least reflect the music of the reader's voice. To aid in the interpretation of his "Odes on the Generations of Man" (The Baker & Taylor Co.), Hartley Burr Alexander gives, for each of the nine divisions of his poem, indications of tempo and expression such as are customary to music. There are a few sections of the first Ode that will bear quotation: and they are to be read, by the way, *adagio pugnente!*

From "Odes on the Generations of Man"

BY HARTLEY BURR ALEXANDER

In strange tropic forests he awoke
From the long brute dream:
In strange tropic forests that did teem
With golden insects and bright-plumaged birds,
With gliding serpents and the myriad herds
Of eldritch things that crawl within the dusk:
All odorous the air of myrrh and musk,
And cloying honeys, camphors, fennels dense,
Prickle and pungence mingling with incense
Of opiate decay:
While all the throbbing day
The warm forestways did thrill
With singing sound—with murmurous hum
Of bees, and buzz and drone and drum
Of slim metallic wings insatiate,
Flutings of locusts and soft-throated trill
Of slow reptilians calling mate to mate:
Aloft, scarce quivered by the torpid breeze,
Swung leafy banners, and mightily the trees
Were girt with climbing seekers of the sun:
Below, the speckling shadows spun
Their lazy meshes, and drowsily did play
O'er a sleek panther crouched to stalk the prey
That timorously advanced that fatal way.

In strange tropic forests, he, the Brute,
Dreaming became the Dreamer . . .

From his lips there broke
A man-like cry.
The startled echo sought
New answer and new answer spoke;
And all the myriad listeners in their lairs
Stood guard, and their myriad pairs
Of gleaming eyes kept vigil, while bodingly
The high heart beat with a fear untaught. . . .

He swung
Balanced with muscled ease—
Courser of the spaceways of the trees—
Tawn against the sky, insouciant
To all his nether realm's monstrosity
Of nutrient decay and fruitful leprosy:
Fat livid growths and starvelings gaunt
Mingling the breath
Of noisome life with murk of death
In the black loins of forest,—whence upflung
The great sun-seeking pillars of his world!
Huge girths, with writhing parasites encurled,
And heavy hung
With bearded mosses, while pale orchis-ghosts,
Clinging with desperate tendrils to their hosts,
Glimmered like stars the dusky fronds among.

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So he swung
Midway 'twixt Earth and Heaven, mute,
His straining eyes
Smitten with visioned destinies: . . .

And the dreaming Brute
Dimly foredreamt the plan
And image of Divinity; and at last
Were far desire and aspiration vast
Wakened to living spirit; and in Man
Creation was at fruit.

A few *in memoriam* verses from the Baltimore *Sun* with a good deal of the original bark still on them.

Huck's Daddy

BY THE BENTZTOWN BARD

Come, little fellers, let's gather some flowers!
Huck Finn's lost his dad. Little wild ones for ours,
Azaleas and daffodils, sweet for his sake,
And not like the ones that the floristers make,
All stiff-like and formal, and smellin' uv death,
'Ith tuberoses makin' yuh struggle fer breath.
He liked the simple, sweet things, and he knew
Wot boys iz—and that's more than many men do!

Oh, death's a danged rascal! Huck's daddy wuz old,
But he wuz so fine yet, and had so much gold
Of boyhood and freshness stored down in his heart,
He ought to've lived longer. It's harder ter part
With a friend of young fellers than even with those
That are more like related, or them what you knows.
Come, little fellers, let's gather Huck's dad
A bunch uv wild blossoms: they'd make him so glad!

Huck'll be lonesome, and boys everywhere
Will kind uv miss somefin', and every lad's prayer
Ought to remember poor Huck in it, sure,
And Huck's noble daddy—so strong and so pure,
So thoughtful 'bout youngsters like Huck wuz, and you,
And every boy all the wide universe through.
Come, little fellers, some violets fer him!
It must uv been rainin', my eyes are so dim!

He'd done a man's work, and he'd won a knight's crown,
But Huck's daddy dead makes a change in the town.
And not only Huck's home—that castle of dreams—
But homes all over the world, where the gleams
Of love and humanity brighten and glow,
Will be mighty sorry his dad had ter go:
And mighty glad, too, that he's found the sweet rest
He longed for, perhaps, with the loved of his breast.

Come, little fellers, let's get him some flowers!
No crosses and anchors—just wild ones for ours,
Azaleas and jonquils and little wood things
Thet look ez if butterflies bloomed, an' the'r wings
Was petals and so-forth. We needn't care much
If *he* never gets 'em. He'll know by the touch
Of the love for him rendin' our hearts here to-day
It's just the best tribute uv love we could pay!

This sonnet, published in *The Cosmopolitan*, is the last poem written by John Carter as a convict. His work was reviewed in a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Prison Sonnet

BY JOHN CARTER

I dreamed the woman who is all my care
Had stretched her arms to me; a weakling's tear
Dropt to my cheek unbidden; near, so near,
She seemed, I strove to touch in my despair
The empress' coronal of night-hued hair.
But anguish graven on her face I read,
And in a sudden agony of dread
I forced my lips to unaccustomed prayer:

"If Thou art God, despite my unbelief,
Guard her who hath not sinned against thy word.
Who had not mocked thee in her deepest grief;
So shall my mouth revile no more, O Lord!"
Sleep veiled from me the splendor of her eyes.
Who knows if it be thus that He replies?

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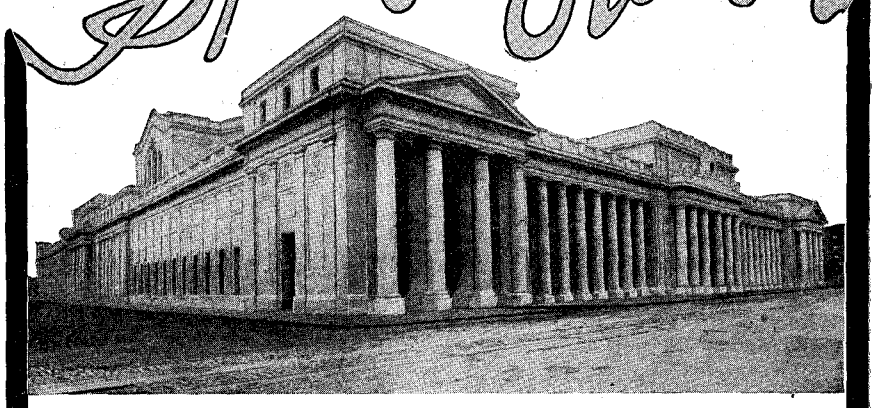

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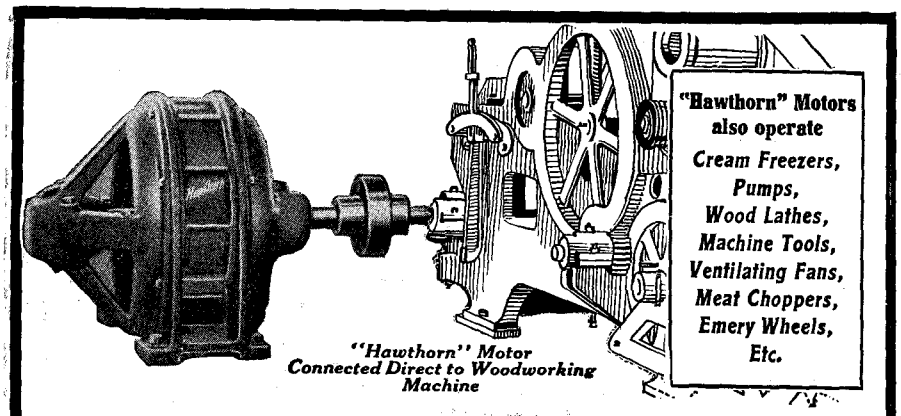

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AT THE MAYOR'S DOOR

FOR fifteen years Police Lieutenant William Kennel has guarded the door of the Mayor's office in New York City. Mayors have come and gone, but each has kept "Bill" on sentinel duty. This important member of the municipal administration of America's greatest city is described in the New York *Times* as "a man of commanding presence, with heavy, wavy iron-gray hair, smooth face and square jaw, and more than six feet of brawn and muscle." According to *The Times*, Kennel has, during his long tenure of office, probably handled more delicate situations "than fall to the lot of almost any other man." At least seven times he has been forced to use his police power to protect the Mayor.

Once, while Mayor Strong was in office, Kennel delegated his powers for a while to Theodore Roosevelt, who was then Police Commissioner.

It came about by the presence on the City Hall steps of a disappointed office-seeker who, Mr. Roosevelt thought, was waiting to kill the Mayor. The Police Commissioner ordered Kennel to go out and arrest the man.

"I can't leave this post unless I am relieved by some one," Kennel said. "If you'll take the place for a few minutes I will go out and make the arrest."

So Mr. Roosevelt changed his position temporarily and mounted guard and became Lieutenant to the Mayor. Kennel was too late to make the arrest, however, as another policeman had taken the man into custody.

One afternoon, during Seth Low's administration, John L. Sullivan walked in, "fighting drunk," and demanded an interview with the Mayor, right away.

"Be good, John," Kennel admonished, "and go away quietly."

Sullivan roared out an epithet, and with his tremendous force aimed a blow at Kennel which, if it had ever hit him, might have ended Kennel's career then and there. But Kennel was too agile and dodged the blow. With a quick motion he grabbed Sullivan, turned him around, and, grabbing him by the coat collar, ran him down the corridor and pushed him down the City Hall steps.

Sullivan did not return.

Kennel's most valuable accomplishment, probably, is his ability to handle cranks. He speaks five languages—German, Italian, French, Portuguese, and English, to say nothing of several varieties of Hebrew and Yiddish. So almost every one gets an answer.

Not long ago an old man of apparent refinement and sanity walked quietly into the office and asked for the Mayor. The Mayor was "busy," as he usually is when unknown persons call, and the old man was requested to write out his message. This is what he wrote, as he spelled it:

"Dear Sir: I want to let you know that I would like to go to the crazy house. I am a Tameny Hall man. Oblige,

"HONIRIBLE MR. FREED."

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It took Kennel only a moment to pacify the man; he went away with assurances that the Mayor would attend to his case.

It happens that sometimes two or even three cranks will meet at the same time, and then Kennel has his hands full and calls on Fire Captain "Joe" Dooley to help him out. Not so long ago a stout German waddled into the office, and in broken English said:

"It is that I am to be elected Mayor of Hoboken pretty soon, but if the repeaters from New York come over the ferry once I shall be defeated, it is I fear——"

The prospective Mayor did not get any further, as he was interrupted by a tall, broad-shouldered man, who shouted:

"I have invented an air-ship, and I want the Mayor to take a trip with me. The Mayor shall be my guest."

"I am Kate Callahan of Shelter Island," piped up a quiet voice, and one of the most persistent visitors hove in sight. "I want the Mayor to make my neighbors stop talking about me by wireless."

Kennel had Dooley take care of the woman while he whispered to the inventor:

"That other fellow demands to see the Mayor," Kennel told him, "and unless you can get rid of him you won't have a chance."

The inventor talked to the future Mayor of Hoboken, and in a few minutes they walked out arm in arm, each trying to get rid of the other.

"When one gets used to the work it is easy," said Kennel when asked about his work. "I don't mind the cranks very much, but I have to keep a watchful eye on all of them, as some of them might do harm. There have been times when if the people were not pacified they would have caused trouble and no one knows what would have happened."

Kennel is importuned many times a day for aid for one thing or another. If he gave money every time it was asked he would have very little salary for himself. It was of recent occurrence that the Lieutenant, on returning from luncheon, found a little girl waiting to see him.

"You're Lieutenant Kennel?" she asked. "Well, my father is sick and I came to see if the Mayor couldn't help him."

"The Mayor is busy," the policeman said. "Take this dollar and get something for him."

In less than an hour the child returned. From under her coat she produced two Maltese kittens. "I brought one for you and one for the Mayor," she said. "Do you think that will be enough?"

Kennel said he thought it was too much, and advised her to take the kittens home for a week.

"I'll be back," she rejoined, and disappeared.

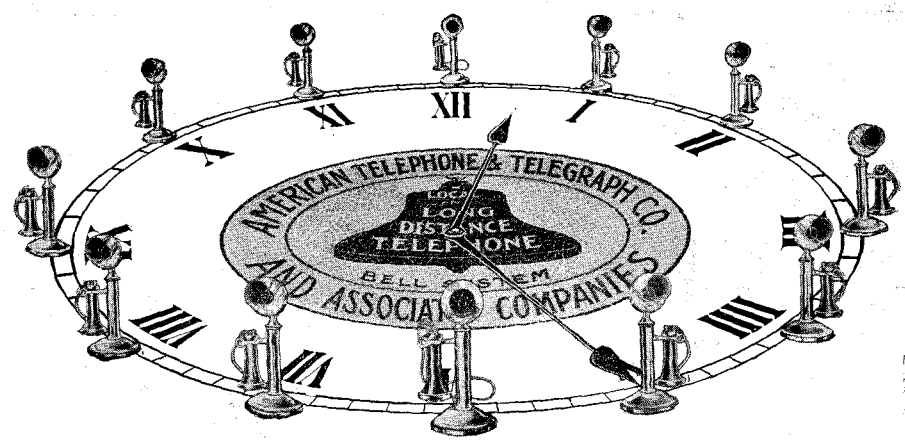
Absorbed in reading a report, Lieutenant Kennel did not discover the presence of a woman in the office recently until she had glided silently up to his desk. She remarked:

"I am the Mayor's wife!"

Kennel bowed profoundly.

"Yes, I am the Mayor's wife, and I demand that the flag be restored. See," she exclaimed, "you minions of this office, you plutocrats, you czars, you emperors, you have lost the flag, and it shall never be reclaimed except through myself—the Mayor's wife."

"Your wish shall be obeyed, Madam,"



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You want service at once. That is exactly what the Bell System endeavors to give you—immediate attention, instantaneous service. It strives to be always ready to receive your call at any point, and connect you with any other point—without postponement or delay.

It would be much cheaper if telephone customers would be content to stand in line, or if their communications could be piled up to be sent during slack hours; or if the demand was so distributed as to keep the whole system comfortably busy for 1440 consecutive minutes a day.

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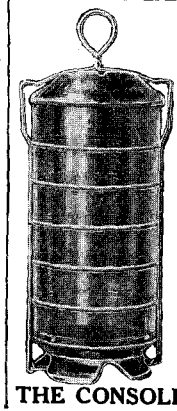

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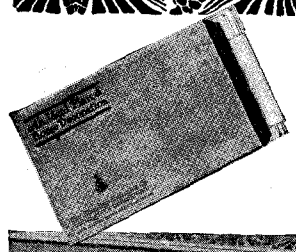

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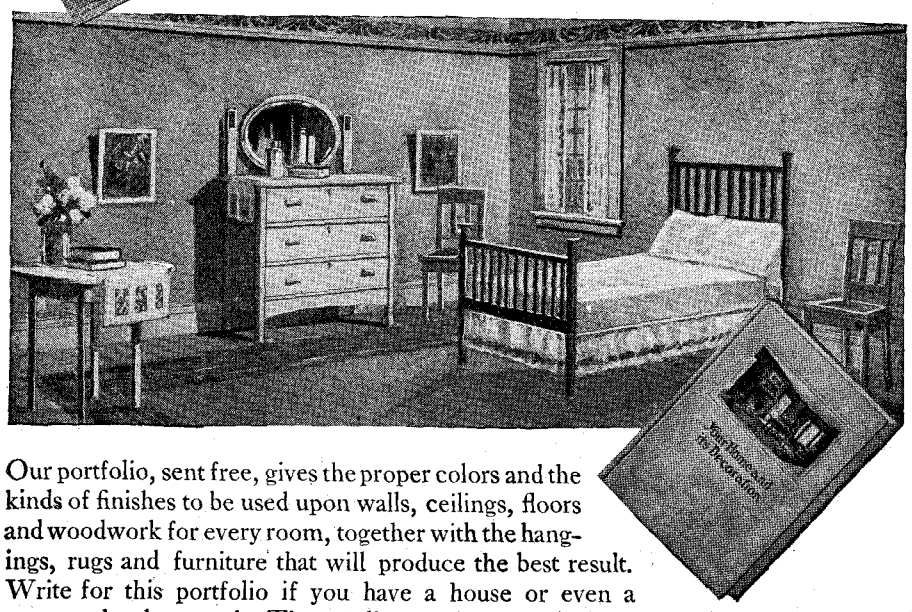

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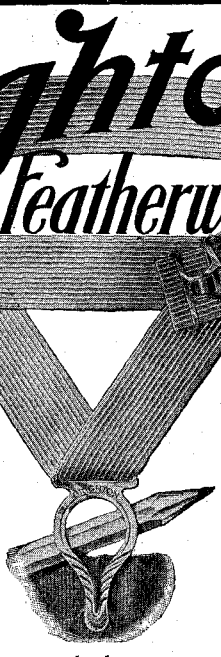

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the wary policeman replied. "If you will step into the police station the Lieutenant there will show you the flag intact. It is safe."

The woman was escorted to the police station, and later was taken to the Psychopathic Ward at Bellevue Hospital.

Inventors, we are told, are the bane of Kennel's existence.

They invent everything under the sun and want immediate financial backing, never less than thousands of dollars. One recently invented an iron table and arranged to have all the knives, forks, and spoons magnetized so that the attraction would prevent them from falling to the floor.

SHERMAN AS A COLLEGE PRESIDENT

"As I believe that he was the ablest and best college president I ever knew, so do I believe that he was the master grand strategist of our Civil War." This tribute to General Sherman comes from a man who taught in the Louisiana State Seminary and Military Academy (now the Louisiana State University), while Sherman was its superintendent during the two years preceding the outbreak of the war. Sherman organized and started the academy and was its first head, and Mr. David F. Boyd, who writes this little-known chapter in the great soldier's life in *The American College* (New York), was his "Professor of Ancient Languages" and later his successor. He tells of their first meeting:

In 1859, late in the afternoon of the day before our Louisiana State Seminary was to open, I reported at the office of the superintendent, Col. W. T. Sherman. He was absent. I was received by a sprightly young man, the orderly. Colonel Sherman soon came. He received me very kindly and graciously; took me to tea with him, and in his characteristic way chatted about everything. He was then, as he ever was, the prince of talkers. I fell in love with him at first sight. His appearance then was very striking. Tall, angular, with figure slightly bent, bright hazel eyes and auburn hair, with a tuft of it behind that would, when he was a little excited, stick straight out.

Mr. Boyd soon learned that Sherman was a born organizer and executive officer, who could run successfully any enterprise "from a saw-mill up to an army of 100,000 men."

One soon saw in him two men—the stern, exacting man of business or duty, and the kind, sympathetic friend and adviser. He made every professor and cadet at the Seminary keep his place and do his duty. At the same time he was the intimate social companion and confidential friend of the professors and a kind, loving father to the cadets. All loved him. In the "off hours" from duty or drill he encouraged the cadets to look him up and have a talk. And often I have seen his private rooms nearly full of boys, listening to his stories of army or Western life which he loved so well to tell them. Nor could he appear on the grounds

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in recreation hours without the cadets one by one gathering around him for a talk.

When a cadet fell sick, Sherman visited his bedside several times a day and at night. Such lively personal interest won for him the perfect confidence and affection of his students.

The writer calls attention to the superintendent's impatience with inefficient teaching, whether it came from lack of ability, or from an excess of learning which kept the instructor from coming down to the level of his pupils. As an instance of this—

At the opening of our school, one of the professors, a graduate and late professor of a European university, gave an opening or inaugural lecture to his class, the whole school being present. He talked as he might have talked to the faculty and seniors of Harvard. I noticed Sherman looking glum and biting his lip; and, the lecture over, passing out near him—the world knows he would "cuss" a little now and then—he whispered: "Every d—d shot went clear over their heads."

But he soon clipt the wings of our grandiloquently soaring eagle, and made him a plain barnyard fowl—a practical, useful instructor.

Sherman was "a natural-born detective," we are told.

Once I remember we were strolling in the woods, and passed a group of cadets a little distance off. I had observed nothing unusual when he spoke up: "Those fellows seem a little flushed. They are up to something." I thought no more of it. The next day he called me into his office and said: "You remember those boys we passed yesterday in the woods? They were concocting a plan to rob the hen-roosts of the neighbors. They have confest it all to me." And by his everlasting vigilance and quick perception he prevented much petty mischief. He was well named Tecumseh. The wily old Indian was hardly superior to Sherman in reading the "signs" and divining the plans of foe or cadet. Years after the war he told me that he had run a bank in California, and had commanded an army of 100,000 men, but the hardest job he ever had was running that little school in Louisiana. But he ran it so easily and smoothly that we little dreamed that it gave him care or trouble.

We read further of the soldier-educator's encouragement of and participation in all the social recreations of his charges, of his popularity with their parents, and his own pleasure in living among these warm-hearted Louisiana people.

But an end had come to Sherman's career in Louisiana—to all his efficiency at the Seminary, and to all the good times, directly and indirectly, which his fine social qualities and his brilliant, instructive conversation gave us. The secession of Louisiana was coming fast upon us. . . . . .

The question of the leading men of Louisiana was to keep him there at the head of the school, his opposition to secession notwithstanding. Bragg, Beauregard (who had two sons with us) Dick Taylor, Governor Thomas O. Moore, and others of in-

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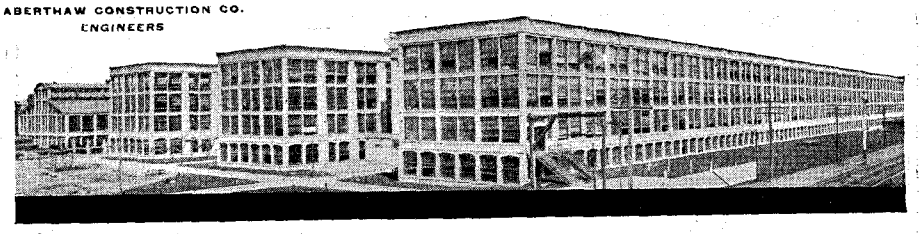

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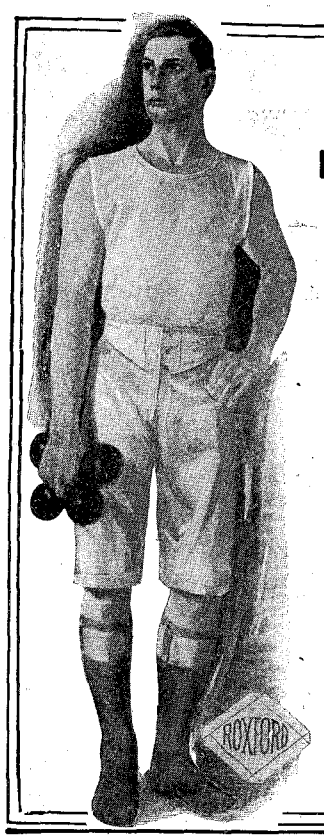

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See how easily it goes on—how well it fits. That's *comfort* for you. Roxford is full cut. It fits. No binding or chafing.

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shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house cleaning.

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Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliancy guaranteed forever—stands filing and fire like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 1-20th the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem. Not an imitation. Guaranteed to contain no glass. Sent on approval. Write for Catalog. It is free.
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That's all we want to know

Now, we **will not** give you any **grand prize**—or a lot of **free stuff** if you answer this ad. Nor do we claim to make you **rich in a week.** But if you are anxious to develop your talent with a successful cartoonist, so you can **make money,** send a copy of this picture, with **6c.** in stamps for **portfolio of cartoons** and **sample lesson plate,** and let us explain.
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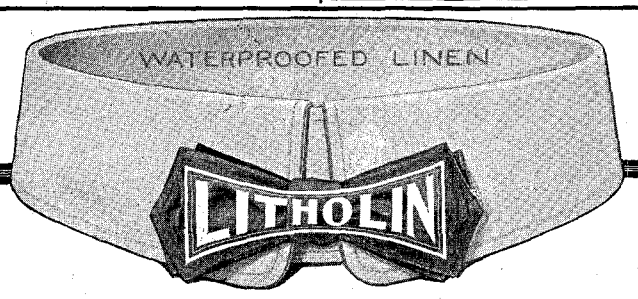

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The Litholin Waterproofed Linen Collar

Same Style, Same Dull Finish You've Always Worn

THAT'S the great charm about Litholin goods—no one notices any difference, except that you look neat when other men's linen is "under the weather," or "the worse for wear." And so soon as you adopt "Litholin" you save *daily.* Nothing "shrinks in the wash," but the bill. You cut that down and can bank the savings. Four collars and two pairs of cuffs, costing $2.00, will carry you through the year. What you pay now is at least $16.00. Figure it out—cost and washing.

Collars 25c **Cuffs 50c**

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THE FIBERLOID COMPANY, 7 Waverly Place, New York

fluence, were warm personal friends of Sherman. They wrote him and begged him to stay in Louisiana—I saw the letters at the time—telling him that his opinions were well known; that he would not be asked or expected to take up arms for the South; that no one would molest him, but that all wanted him to remain in Louisiana at the head of the school which he had inaugurated so auspiciously, and was conducting so successfully. But he did go—resigning an office with a salary of $4,500 a year and house free of cost, to return North a poor man, with nothing assured for the support of his family. This was Sherman's first sacrifice for the Union.

I happened to be with him in his private room when the mail came, telling us of the actual passage of the Ordinance of Secession of South Carolina. Sherman burst out crying, and began, in his nervous way, pacing the floor and deprecating the step which he feared might bring destruction on the whole country. For an hour or more this went on. Every now and then he would stop and, addressing himself to me, he would exclaim, as if broken-hearted, "You, you people of the South, believe there can be peaceable secession. You don't know what you are doing. I know there can be no such thing as peaceable secession. If you will have it, the North must fight you for its own preservation. Yes, South Carolina has by this act of secession precipitated war. Other Southern States will follow through sympathy. This country will be drenched in blood. God only knows how it will all end. Perhaps the liberties of the whole country, of every section and every man will be destroyed, and yet you know that within the Union no man's liberty or property in all the South is endangered. Then why should any Southern State leave the Union? Oh, it is all folly, madness, a crime against civilization!"

Governor Moore, even before the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by Louisiana, had seized the forts in lower Louisiana and the barracks and arsenal at Baton Rouge with all its munitions of war. Our school was a State ordnance post and Sherman was still ordnance officer, and so a large consignment of the captured muskets and munitions was shipped up to him. I shall never forget his disgust and mortification that he was thus called upon to take a part, however insignificant, in what he called "treason." He complained to me most bitterly that the Governor and Bragg, his military adviser, would expect and ask of him as it were to do such a thing, and his receipt for those arms was his only act of aid and comfort to the Confederacy. Southerner and Confederate as I was, I could but sympathize with him—a victim of circumstances placed in a false position.

Shortly Louisiana seceded, and his resignation went promptly in. . . . . .

The morning he left he had the battalion formed. Stepping out in front of them, he made them a short talk, and then, passing along the line, right to left, bade each and every officer and man—not a dry eye among them—an affectionate farewell. Then, approaching our sad group of professors, he silently shook our hands, attempted to speak, broke down, and, with tears trickling down his cheeks, with another effort, he could only lay his hand on his heart and say "You are all here." Then, turning quickly on his heel, he left us to be ever in our hearts.

And is it not strange that the very spot

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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Sherman left that morning to go North and enter the Union army was the boyhood home of Albert Sidney Johnston, from which he went to the cadetship at West Point?

Nearly every man and boy of us who remained that morning at the Academy went into the Confederate Army, except two who entered the Union Army. Some of us were captured, I among them, and whenever Sherman heard of it we soon felt his sympathy and his helping hand. He never forgot us. Of all the men I have ever known intimately and well, he was the greatest and one of the very best.

I am proud of my unique experience—a professor under Sherman and a soldier under Stonewall Jackson.

WHEN BJÖRNSON CHALLENGED THE KING

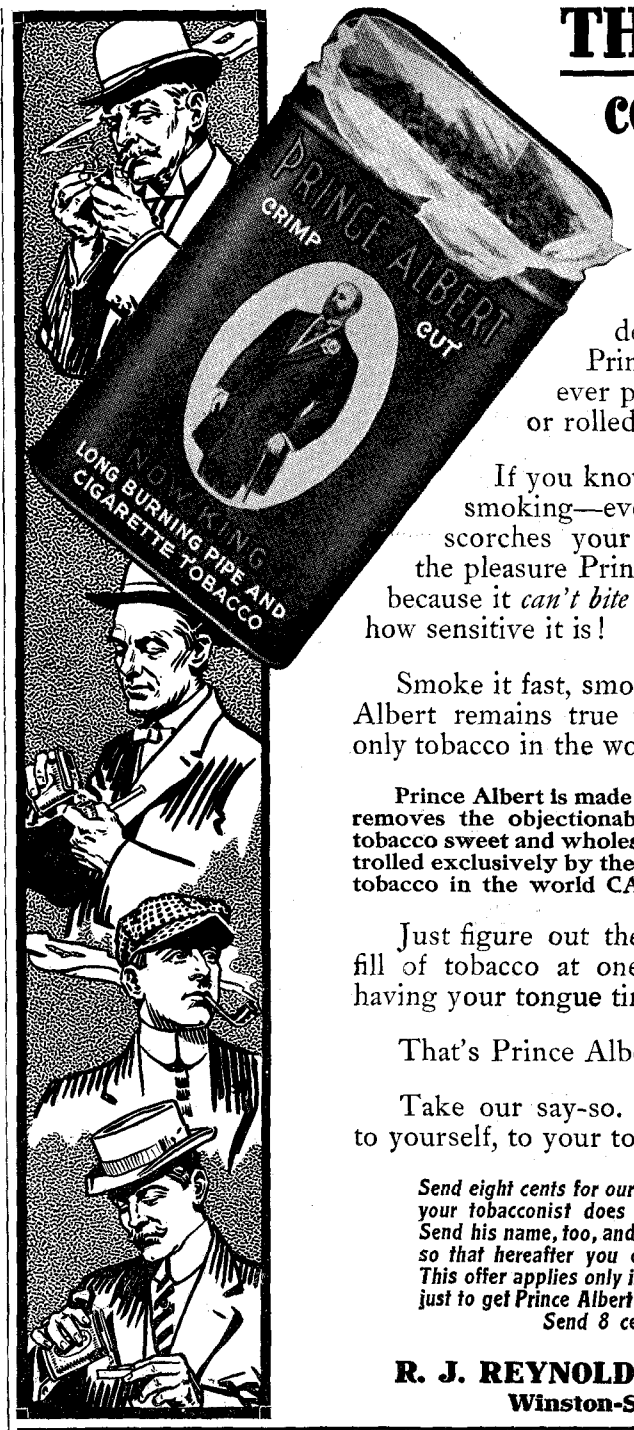
THE recent death of Björnstjerne Björnson recalls the almost forgotten fact that he once challenged King Oscar of Sweden and Norway to fight a duel, this being the only case in modern times of a reigning sovereign receiving a cartel from one of his subjects. It all happened, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, through a bit of literary jealousy and rivalry:

King Oscar, it will be remembered, had literary pretensions of no mean order, and figured extensively as a poet, author, and playwright just in the same manner as Björnson. The latter having learned that His Majesty had criticized in a most merciless and unsparing manner one of his plays —the one entitled "En Fallit" ("A Bankruptcy")—immediately flew into a great rage. Regarding it not in the light of an expression of opinion by his sovereign, but merely as a piece of envy on the part of a jealous and soured rival, he at once challenged the King to fight a duel and to grant him satisfaction on the field of honor. Oscar was very democratic, simple, and unaffected save in literary matters. This, however, was more than he could stand, and accordingly he issued orders for the prosecution of Björnson on a charge of *lèse majesté*.

Rather than face the penalties provided by statute for an offense of this kind, the irascible Norwegian playwright preferred to seek refuge abroad, and gave vent to his feelings by becoming the responsible editor and publisher of a Norwegian paper published at St. Petersburg, calling for the emancipation of Norway from the thraldom of the King of Sweden, and for the establishment of a republic at Christiania.

In course of time he became aware that if the paper was tolerated at St. Petersburg, and if he was encouraged, that it was solely on the understanding that any republic established in Norway should be under Muscovite suzerainty. This cooled his ardor. The paper died a natural death, and King Oscar, who was a kind-hearted man, and who realized that Björnson was one of the literary glories of his double kingdom, caused all charges against him to be withdrawn so as to enable him to return to Norway.

Shortly afterward Oscar, on the occasion of one of his periodical visits to Christiania, was serenaded by the leading choral society of the city, a society exclusively masculine, and in which not only students



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Smoke it fast, smoke it "red-hot," Prince Albert remains true to its claim that it's the only tobacco in the world without a "sting."

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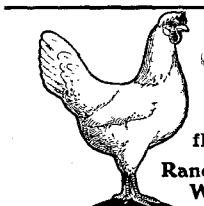
Better than Tea or Coffee.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.

Rich milk and malted grain extract in powder. A quick lunch.

Others are Imitations—Ask for Horlick's—Everywhere.



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The laying propensity of our S. C. White Leghorns is indestructibly fixed. They are not bred for "fancy" purposes. Ours are thoroughly bred utility birds, "**the kind that lay the eggs.**" We have 10,000 layers, and establish every year more paying egg farms for beginners and introduce more vitality into flocks of expert poultry raisers than any other farm in the country. You can avoid all hatching losses by ordering **day-old-chix** from us. Any size shipment from 25 upward, all sturdy and vigorous. Breeding stock, any quantity. Complete instructions for beginners—care, feeding, etc. No charge. Write for circular giving our plan and prices.

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Many Smokers Tell Me

that my advertising has "educated them." They have always known when they liked a cigar, but there was a time when they didn't know why. Necessarily they bought blindly.

They learned from my advertising that the best cigar tobacco in the world is grown on the island of Cuba and that tobacco grown from Cuban seed in Porto Rico, Florida, or anywhere else, fails utterly to retain the rich flavor peculiar to Cuban or Havana tobacco. They learned that an all Havana cigar is too "heavy" for many smokers, but that a Havana filler with a wrapper of real Sumatra tobacco makes a delightful smoke. They learned that mechanically rolled cigars, or those rolled by indifferent workmen, are the kind that "draw bad" and burn up on one side.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

I have said all this at different times when talking of my Shivers' Panatela, which I manufacture in my own factory located in the business center of Philadelphia. The filler used in my Panatelas is tobacco grown on the island of Cuba. The wrapper is genuine Sumatra. If there was a simpler, more emphatic, way of making these statements, I would use it, because I am anxious to impress the fact that my cigars are Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper, hand-made by expert workmen.

I could sell these cigars through the "regular channels" and they would cost you ten cents each. Instead I sell to the smoker. Every cent of middleman's profit and expenses is eliminated. By this plan I can offer my Panatela for $5.00 per hundred.

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatela Cigars, on approval to a reader of the Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

I make this offer so that you may risk absolutely nothing to try my cigars. I couldn't offer to do more without being *impudent*. I am not trying to force my cigars on anyone, but I do want every man who smokes to give them a trial.

In ordering please inclose business card or send personal references. State which you prefer, light, medium or dark cigars.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
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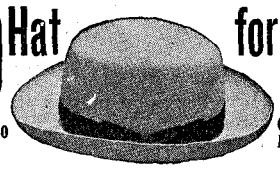
A Genuine Panama $10 Hat for $5



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They are easily worth $10 in any hat store. **Catalog** of 20 other styles in **Men's and Women's Panamas** on request.

Your Old Panama renovated and reblocked in any style on receipt of $2.00. **Don't Wait** for the scorching weather—**Order Today**, giving style No. and head size.

CULEBRA HAT CO., Panama Hat Gatherers and Distributers
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but also the most noted business men and the local authorities were represented. It was a beautiful night. The square in front of the palace was densely packed, while the King, the most stately and majestic monarch of his time, stood bareheaded on the balcony listening to the singing. At the termination of the second song the King, raising his voice, called for one of Björnson's most beautiful and most popular songs, the rendering of which aroused indescribable enthusiasm, the whole crowd joining in, as did also the King, in certain portions of the singing, while at the close Oscar received the greatest ovation that ever fell to his share at Christiania during his long reign over Norway.

On the following morning he sent to Björnson the grand cross of the highly prized Norwegian order of St. Olaf, with a charming and flattering letter, calculated to efface the remembrance of all past differences. It was a far more sensible and altogether royal manner of granting satisfaction than that originally demanded by the poet of his sovereign in the shape of pistols for two and coffee for four.

THE TWO DEATHS OF LÉONARD

FRENCH history has many puzzles, but perhaps the most perplexing of all, remarks a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, is that of the death of Jean Antié, *alias* Léonard, the hair-dresser of Marie Antoinette. This man, according to all the official documents, had the somewhat rare experience of dying twice. When the royal family made that ill-starred attempt to flee from Paris, Léonard was sent ahead as a scout. He was seized, brought back to the city, and condemned to death.

So far as any one then knew, he was duly decapitated, his death being properly recorded in the register provided for the purpose. Investigation has, however, elicited the interesting fact that the ex-hair-dresser was very much alive in Russia in the year 1814; and, to complicate matters, the Paris register showed his second death certificate under the year 1820. The question naturally arises, just how did Léonard manage to evade the penalty that every one had no doubt he had suffered? A great many guesses have been ventured, and the following explanation, offered by one puzzled historian, seems, of all of them, the most reasonable.

One day, while a group of condemned were awaiting their turn for execution, the guillotine broke down and had to be repaired. A number of victims had been executed; ten or a dozen were obliged to stand waiting till the repairs had been accomplished.

Now it appears that one individual, the twentieth on the list, whose hands were, as was the custom, bound behind him, grew faint at the delay. He leaned against the line of officers that separated the prisoners from the mob of spectators. Suddenly a gap opened behind the man, almost unconsciously he slipt through, and the line closed once more. A bystander reached over and placed a hat on the man's bare head, and the people crowded about as if to hide him. A short time thereafter a man, with his hands behind him, was seen in the Champs-Elysées, walking with the air of

Three Years to Make Each Pipe

Your smoke can't give you all of its charm, its comfort, its rare, soothing pleasure if you spoil it with a poorly made pipe.

Tobacco can't do itself justice in a pipe that's made in a hurry. You can't realize all that this means until you smoke a

Briar B BB Pipe
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For 61 years these pipes have been known as the best the world can produce.

Each of these peerless pipes passes through 210 operations—and in each, the workman *takes his time*.

The bowls of these pipes are turned from briar root that is seasoned for *three solid years*. And after they are turned, an average of only 36 per cent of these bowls is accepted by our three sets of inspectors.

All of this time, this care, this effort is *necessary* to give you a perfect smoke. At its price a B B B pipe is *cheaper* than a common pipe.

All Styles—All Prices

Sold in nearly every town in the world. If not on sale at your dealer's, send us his name on a postal and we shall see that you are supplied.

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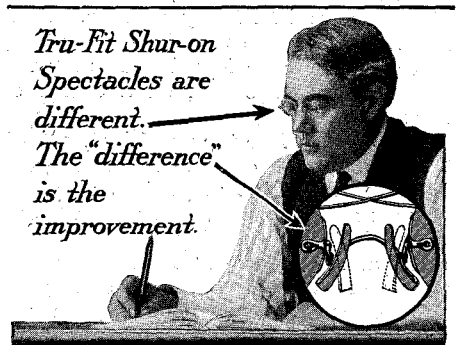
PRINT Your Own Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, paper, &c THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

Testimonials from Customers: A merchant writes: "*I never saw a printing press in my life before, but printed good circular first day.*" A pastor writes: "*It helps my church work.*" Young man says: "*I made $12 evenings in one week.*" YOU can do as well, or better.



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Comfortable, Efficient, Inconspicuous

Different from all others. Lenses held in position by two small, rocking gold pads.

Properly adjusted, they will not mark bridge of nose, slip down or hurt behind the ears.

Send for information that will show you WHY no other spectacles can give you the same degree of comfort or look as well when being worn as TRU-FIT SHUR-ON SPECTACLES.

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one out for a quiet stroll. This man was said to have spent the next night in a ditch, and to have made his way to Russia subsequently. If this person, saved by a fortunate accident or by collusion, was Léonard, the story explains the mystery of the two death certificates.

A COOKED-UP MOOSE HUNT

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, once told Mr. J. B. Barrett how he furnished Julian Ralph and the late Frederic Remington a complete moose hunt, which was duly described and depicted in *Harper's Magazine* a few years ago. True, the moose were there, were shot, and photographed, but how they happened to be there is another story. Mr. Barrett quotes Sir William as follows in *The Bellman* (Minneapolis):

I was sitting in my office one day when two cards were brought in bearing the names of Julian Ralph and Frederic Remington. I knew the names and told my secretary to show the gentlemen in. They came and presented a letter from *Harper's Magazine*, from which it appeared that they had been sent, the one to write and the other to illustrate a Canadian moose hunt. The editor of *Harper's Magazine* asked me to show them any courtesies which would assist them in their object.

Now I hadn't a notion whether there was a single blest moose along the whole line of the Canadian Pacific, but I wasn't going to say so to two men from New York. So——

"I understand, gentlemen," I said, "that you have come here to shoot moose." They said that was the case.

"Well, now," I continued, "I suppose that I can take it for granted that you are gentlemen and have a proper sporting instinct. If I turn you loose you are not going to go slaughtering our moose and filling the woods with blood?"

No, no, no; they wouldn't think of such a thing.

"You don't propose to decimate our herds of these noble animals?"

"Why, certainly not."

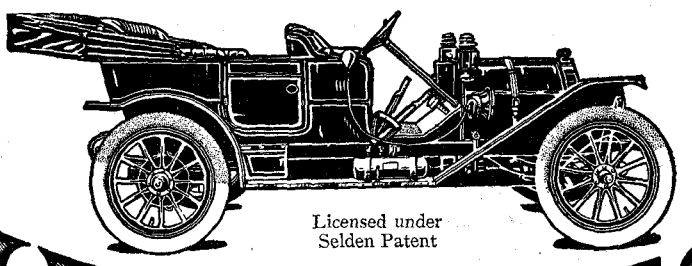
"I presume that one good bull moose apiece would satisfy you?" And their eyes glistened as they said that indeed it would. "On that understanding," I said, "I'll give you a letter to our agent at Mattawa."

The reason why I chose him was because if there was a moose to be found in Canada Pat Murphy was the man to find it when told to. If there wasn't a moose in the country, I knew he could take a joke. So I wrote:

DEAR MURPHY: This will introduce to you Frederic Remington the well-known artist, and Julian Ralph th equally well-known writer, who have come in the interest of *Harper's Magazine* to describe and illustrate a moose hunt. They have promised not to kill too many of the noble animals, but to be content with getting one good bull moose apiece. I trust to you to see that they get them. Yours, etc.

Now it was up to Murphy.

I had forgotten all about the matter in the press of business when, a couple of weeks or so later, the same two cards were brought to me again and once more I met



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If price were no object to you in buying an automobile, if you were simply trying to pick out the car that would give you the best satisfaction—

What would influence you most? What would be your guide in choosing the best? Not the extravagant claims of an advertisement—surely. Not the enthusiastic praise of a salesman.

Just three things—the experience—the reputation of the maker—and the record of the car.

Let's forget the Haynes is a moderate priced car for a moment and consider it only in the light of a satisfactory purchase—price no object.

To begin with it's a product of the oldest automobile manufacturers in the United States. Elwood Haynes built the first successful American automobile. He was the first manufacturer in the United States or Europe to use nickel steel—the first to employ aluminum in motor cars—the first to use a magneto on a motor car. He was the first to use roller bearings.

Every important feature introduced by Mr. Haynes in automobile construction has become standard on cars that have followed the Haynes. The Haynes Company has never built anything but a high class car. Before building the Model 19 for $2,000 it never built a car for less than $3,000. So much for experience and reputation.

Haynes cars have won 41 First Prizes, medals or perfect scores in 41 consecutive tests—the best possible proof of our persistent adherence to a high grade only policy. No other car, American or Foreign, at any price can show a like record in contests of all kinds. And yet this handsome, classy, luxuriously appointed, roomy 5-passenger machine sells for only $2,000—$1,000 less than you would have to pay for a car of *similar specifications* in any other make. Notice we emphasize similar specifications—you cannot duplicate the Haynes reputation—quality—and faultless mechanical construction *at any price*.

We could not make the Model 19 any better for double the price. We are equally sure that no one else would make as good a car for the same price. The Haynes experience is responsible for the low cost and it is the only thing responsible for it. When you buy a Haynes you get a car with everything in it or on it worth having in an automobile, and you do not pay too much for your car.

Write today for further particulars and let us tell you the name of the nearest Haynes dealer who will be glad to take you for a trial spin.

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SAVES YOU $65.00

Efficiency and Durability Proved by Thousands of Users During the Past Ten Years

Why pay $100 for a typewriter when you can secure the same efficiency, speed and special equipment, including two-color ribbon shift, etc, etc., with 1,200 fewer parts for only $35. Satisfaction guaranteed. Everything you can do on the $100 Machine you can do equally well on the American Typewriter.

The American Has Standard Features

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We now have ready the Aluminum American with detachable carriage, weight only 9 lbs., price only $5 extra. Fits in ordinary suitcase.

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The Healthfulness of Tea

THE four principal manufactured beverages now used in civilized communities are: 1. The extract of the coffee bean; 2. The extract of the cocoa bean; 3. The alcoholic drinks, including wines, whiskies, beers, etc.; 4. The extract of the tea plant.

The medical profession have been warning their patients for years against the various injurious effects accruing from the use of coffee and alcoholic drinks, but have sanctioned the use of tea even in sickness, when little else could be taken.

What is indisputable about tea drinking is that it forms an agreeable means of imparting the proportion of water necessary for human nutrition, which, being taken hot, communicates to the system a beneficial warm glow. Further, it is the means of taking considerable real nutriment. Its properties have nowhere been better described than by the earliest Chinese writer on this subject, Lo Yu, who says: "Tea tempers the spirit, awakens thought, prevents drowsiness, lightens and refreshes the body and clears the perceptive faculty."

We have prepared a most interesting illustrated booklet that tells the complete story of tea from plantation to tea-pot. May we send you a copy? Your name on a postal will bring it.

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Ask your grocer for a ten-cent trial package of **"Salada"** Ceylon Tea. It makes 40 cups. If for any reason your grocer cannot supply you, send us his name and address and 10c. (stamps or coin). We will mail a package to you and see that your grocer is supplied.

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Dept. "A" 198 West Broadway, New York

BRANCHES—Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Toronto and Montreal, Canada.

Mr. Ralph and Mr. Remington. They were delighted. Had they got their mooses, or meese, or whatever it is? Of course they had. They had had a simply glorious time, and couldn't say enough in thanks to me or in praise of Murphy. In due course the article appeared in *Harper's*. One of them sent me a copy, and a rattling good article it was, pictures and all. But what puzzled me was how it had all happened. Murphy told me some time later.

When they arrived with my letter he didn't know whether there was a moose within five hundred miles. He hadn't heard of one for ten years, but he wasn't going to give us away to any New Yorkers any more than I was. Besides, I had said that he was to see that these men got their moose, and he proposed to do it.

He made excuse that his best hunters happened to be away for a few days and it would be necessary to wait till they came back. Then he sent out runners. He sent them to every point of the compass to start the Indians beating the woods toward Mattawa. I don't know how many Indians and others he got to work, but they beat for all that was in them. From somewhere up in the arctic regions, from east and west, the entire population of the country came converging toward Mattawa, with a distinct understanding all along the line that any man who let a moose through would be shot out of hand.

It took six days, but they got 'em. By the evening of the sixth day men came in and told Murphy that they had five moose, two bulls and three cows, safely cornered ten miles off in the woods. So Murphy announced that his hunters had come back and would be ready to go out next day.

They went. The skill those men showed in reading the moose signs imprest Ralph and Remington as simply marvelous. Within a few hours they were on the track of a herd of five, and early next morning one of the ambitions of the lives of both was realized, for each had shot with his own rifle a good Canadian bull moose.

Within a few miles of the line of the railroad, to strike off at random into the woods and pick up moose as if they were prairie-chickens—what a paradise for hunters!

A HERO OF JAPAN

LIEUTENANT TSUTOMA SAKUMA was in command of the Japanese submarine, *Number Six*, which recently foundered while maneuvering in Hiroshima Bay. When the submarine was finally brought to the surface, long after all aboard had perished, a message written by the Lieutenant was found in the conning-tower. The London *Times* prints the following translation of it:

It is with the deepest regret that I write this message to describe the loss of this boat with my fellow-officers and men, due to my own fault. I would here specially mention that all steps have been taken to raise her, my comrades and men working earnestly and calmly till the end. I ordered the ship to dive with the engine running, but, as I found she went down too far, I tried to shut the valves which admit the sea-water to the ballast-tank, but unexpectedly the chain working these valves broke, and I was left helpless, unable to control the boat. Mean-

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A Bissell "Cyco" Ball Bearing Carpet Sweeper not only makes sweeping a pleasure, but pays for itself many times in the preservation of your Carpets and Rugs.

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For sanitary reasons alone you should not let a day pass before purchasing a Bissell. Dust is the carrier of disease, and therefore the great benefits of the Bissell Sweeper in confining the dust are of vital importance to every member of the family. Consider the benefits of the Bissell in the sick room: operates quietly, cleans deeply, and confines all the dust and dangerous germs. No other investment ever made at the price equals the Bissell Sweeper in the comforts and economies it bestows. Styles from $2.75 to $6.50. Send postal for free booklet.

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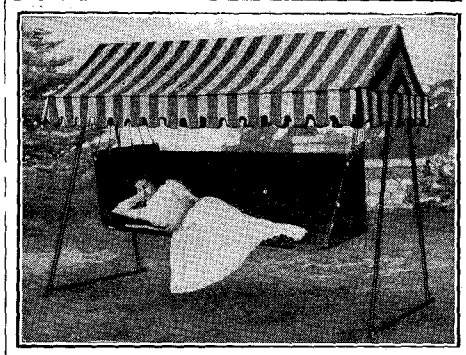

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In either powder or paste form, equally effective.

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while the tanks filled with water, and the boat went down at an incline of about twenty-five degrees. After striking the bottom the water began rushing in; the switchboard was immersed in water; all electric lights went out; the fuses burnt away, and the boat was filled with poisonous gases, so that we experienced the greatest difficulty in breathing.

Under these conditions we worked our very utmost with the hand-pumps to empty the main ballast-tank, which, I believe, we succeeded in doing, altho we could not read the gages owing to darkness. No electric current was available, as I mentioned before, and our last hope of rising to the surface lay in working the hand-pumps only.

I write this in the dim light coming from the conning-tower.—11:45 A. M.

I earnestly beseech his Majesty to grant me forgiveness and to succor the families of my comrades and men who have lost their lives in this perishing boat. This is my only wish.—12:30 P. M.

It is with the utmost difficulty that I can breathe, tho I am sure we must have blown out the gasoline entirely from the tanks. I can not continue any more.—12:40 P. M.

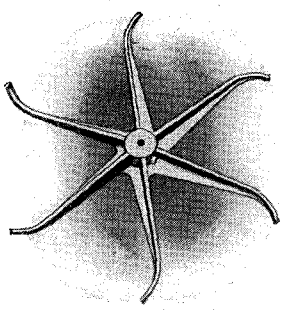
NORD ALEXIS OF HAITI

THE most surprizing fact in the career of the late Nord Alexis, ex-President of Haiti, is that he lived to be ninety. From the age of nineteen this gigantic negro was a soldier of fortune, always an important personage in the army and politics, now in power, now in exile, as he and his friends took their chances in the game of ruling, plundering, and killing in revolution-ridden Haiti. In 1845, we read in newspaper accounts of his life, he married the daughter of Pierrot, one erratic ruler of the negro-Republic, and later followed the daring Salnave through all the ups and downs of fortune. After serving in various posts under a succession of presidents and provisional governments, Alexis was chosen President by the National Assembly in 1902, being Haiti's twentieth ruler in 100 years. The New York *Evening Post* gives the following account of his later career:

Haiti soon found that Alexis had not forgotten the traditions of his youth. He made himself the head of a rule of militarism. When a man displeased him the President sent around a company of his Falstaffian soldiers, and they attended to that man right on the spot. As late as 1908 the German Consul-General asked his country to send war-ships to awe the bloodthirsty old President, and gave as a reason for the request the fact that Alexis was rapidly imprisoning and executing all who opposed his policies. In an interview at that time the Consul said that Alexis's soldiers dug graves for those whom they had shot down, and if the graves were not long enough they simply chopped off the corpses' legs. There was no time to dig new graves. Thirty men were killed in one battle before breakfast one morning. An antiforeign outbreak was threatened, too.

The President lived in barbaric splendor, surrounded by officers who had all they could do to walk about, so laden were they with gold lace. His guards are reported

You can Judge for Yourself



(Pat. claims allowed.)

Two simple questions show whether a Vacuum Cleaner is the best for you to buy. You can answer them as well as an expert.

Ques. (1). Is the principle right?

There are two principles: (1) The revolving fan, and (2) the pump, bellows or diaphragm.

A revolving fan can never become leaky. It suffers practically no wear and tear. (Sturtevant fans after 30 years' daily service are still in use.) It gives a **constant** (not an intermittent) suction. It makes no clatter or groaning. It does not lose efficiency. Apply these tests to the other principle.

Sturtevant
ELECTRIC
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Ques. (2). Is the principle rightly applied?

Our experience in building air-suction apparatus exceeds that of all other makers combined. Sturtevant fans ventilate mines, supply forced draft to battleships, convey kindling wood and shavings, lift wheat from the holds of ships—far harder tasks than drawing dust from rugs or carpets.

The oddly-shaped fan shown in picture is the first perfect application of the fan principle to household cleaners. It moves nearly 100,000 cu. in. of air a minute, giving unequalled efficiency and volume of air current. In every other detail the Sturtevant is designed along advanced scientific lines. We make only this one style of cleaner for household use as our tests show it is the smallest machine that is practical and durable, and we do not care to manufacture a cleaner that is a toy or that will go to pieces, or fail to give satisfactory service.

This machine bears the same strong guarantee that goes with all Sturtevant apparatus.

Write for illustrated Booklet No. 21.

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We are glad to quote trade terms to responsible dealers.

The Tool Equipment is the most complete of any machine—a blowing hose and nozzle, clothes brush tool, etc., in addition to usual cleaning tools.

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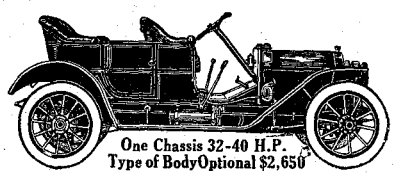

One Chassis 32-40 H.P.
Type of Body Optional $2,650

Amazing Non-Stop Records

Do you know of any car, made in Europe or America at any price, so well built and of such excellent material that it will endure the terrific strains of lightning speed, not merely for a few miles, but for hundreds of miles and do it whenever called upon?

An Unequaled Record of Long Races

Indianapolis Speedway—225 miles WITHOUT A STOP (race declared off and no time given).

Indianapolis Speedway—100 miles WITHOUT A STOP, winning third place.

Vanderbilt Race—189.6 miles in 190 minutes, WITHOUT A STOP (winning Wheatly Hills Trophy,.

Atlanta Speedway—120 miles in 109 minutes, WITHOUT A STOP (winning Atlanta Speedway Trophy).

Atlanta Speedway—164 miles in 140 minutes, WITHOUT A STOP (accident due to tire bursting preventing Marmon's completion of race.)

New Orleans Mile Horse Track—100 Miles in 107 minutes WITHOUT A STOP, winning the race.

Los Angeles Ascot Horse Track—100 miles in 103 minutes, WITHOUT A STOP, winning the race.

Los Angeles Motordrome—100 miles in 85 minutes 22 seconds, WITHOUT A STOP, April 8 (winning the race and making record for Class 3-C, averaging 70 1-3 miles per hour).

Los Angeles Motordrome—148 miles, WITHOUT A STOP, April 16, in the two hours' free-for-all stock car race, winning by 8 miles against a strong field of foreign and American cars, and averaging 74 1-3 miles per hour, breaking records from 55 miles up.

Los Angeles Motordrome—Free-for-all race, stock cars up to 600 cubic inches, 100 miles in 76 minutes 21.9 seconds, WITHOUT A STOP, April 17 (winning $1,000 cash prize and trophy, breaking the world's record for stock cars in the class), averaging 78.6 miles per hour.

Atlanta Speedway—200 miles in 182½ minutes WITHOUT A STOP (winning Speedway Trophy) an average of 65.4 miles per hour.

In buying one of our regular stock cars you are purchasing the same materials, the same correct design and the same high-class workmanship that have won the Marmon prestige in the world of contests.

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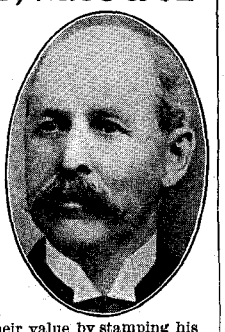
Millions of men wear W. L. Douglas shoes because they are the lowest prices, quality considered, in the world. Made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions.



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W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. **Take No Substitute.**

Fast Color Eyelets.

Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog, showing how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

to have been constantly sleeping in the rooms of the comic-opera palace, the furnishings of which were imported from abroad at unheard-of expense. Alexis himself wore a uniform of glaring green and gold. He had polished manners and spoke excellent French. Here is a description of his personal appearance during the last days of his rule:

"His face was as black as black could be. It was far more Ethiopian than the average Negro in the North. The profile was almost triangular, and the chin dropt straight off. Behind his gold spectacles his eyes were sunken, and the whites were discolored to a dirty brown."

In December, 1908, the people arose and drove him out, "the administration buildings were seized, and mobs surged around the rococo palace, calling upon the old man inside to come out and be killed." After watching them from an upper window for a day he yielded to the persuasions of the foreign consuls and fled to a waiting French schoolship, amid the curses of the populace. He seemed, we are told, "more overcome by their ingratitude than by the loss of his power."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Sabbath Work.—Two Highland farmers met on their way to church. "Man," said Donald, "I was wonderin' what you will be askin' for yon bit sheep over at your steadin'?"

"Man," replied Dougal, "I was thinkin' I wad be wantin' fifty shullin's for that sheep."

"I will tak' it at that," said Donald; "but, och, man, Dougal, I am awfu' surprised at you doin' business on the Sawbath."

"Business!" exclaimed Dougal. "Man, sellin' a sheep like that for fifty shullin's is not business at all; it's just charity."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Sold.—"What I want," said the man who was looking for a home, "is a place with a fine view."

"Well," replied the real estate agent, "I've got what you want. But it'll cost you several thousand dollars extra."

"You're sure the view is all right?"

"Couldn't be better. By climbing on the roof you can see the baseball games."—*Washington Star.*

More Burbanking!—DIBBS—"What do you think! My wife has skipped to that divorce colony in Nevada. Isn't she a peach?"

DOBBS—"A peach? She's a peach o' Reno."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Hustler.—CHARITABLE PERSON—"I thought you were blind."

BEGGAR—"Well, Cap, times is so hard just now and competition is so keen that even a blind man has to keep his eyes open nowadaysif he wants to do anything at all."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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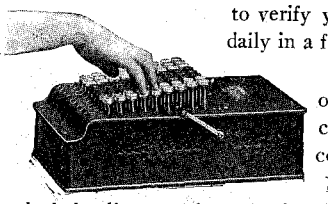
What would it be worth to you



to verify your postings daily in a few minutes? To extend all outgoing and check all incoming bills? Figure simple and chain discount in 1/6 the time?

Figure inventory in 1/3 the time? Your records show what it is costing you. Just suppose you could put 2/3 of such cost to your gain account. The Comptometer will do all this for you.

A trial will convince you that the Comptometer is the best dividend payer you ever saw.

It does not take many minutes saved or errors prevented in a week to make the Comptometer a profitable investment.

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Moore's is the Fountain Pen for You.

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It will carry any kind of ink, even Higgin's India Drawing Ink, the heaviest ink made.

It is the simplest fountain pen to fill. No joints to unscrew, just take off the cap and it is ready to fill.

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Two of 'Em.—HE (after a quarrel, bitterly)—"I was a fool when I married you."

SHE—"I knew it, but I thought you would improve."—*Boston Transcript.*

Casey at the Jet.—"What's this I hear about Casey?" asked McGinnis.

"He's been trying to asphyxiate himself," said O'Reilly.

"G'wan! What did he do?"

"He lit every gas-jet in the house and sat down and waited."—*Everybody's.*

Setting the Standard.—MRS. ADAMS (of Boston)—"Now, promise me, Waldo, that you will never write anything you would be ashamed to send to *The Atlantic Monthly.*"—*Life.*

Brain-food Quatrains

In picking out a food for thought
From all the bookish jam,
Adapt your mood to worthy food,
And try a little Lamb.
—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Or if Lamb is not your favorite dish,
And with no gusto taken,
Some Hogg might do, or else a few
Nice juicy bits of Bacon.
—*Boston Transcript.*

If Lamb and Bacon prove too tough,
And difficult to Chaucer,
With Browning o'er you'll like it Moore
Than Campbell eaten raw, sir.
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Perhaps Crabbe's Tales will please your taste—
Beware of Burns when fired;
If poorly cooked you're surely booked
To get an Akenside.
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Wisdom in Chicago.—"What State do we live in?" asked the teacher in the primary geography class.

And little Elmer, thinking of his Sunday-school catechism, promptly replied: "In a state of sin and misery."—*Chicago News.*

The Leading Lady.—Two men of West Philadelphia were exchanging greetings the other day when one of them exclaimed:

"Why, Edward, old chap, you're in fine trim! You're positively beaming! I've never seen you look so satisfied with yourself and with the world. Any particular reason?"

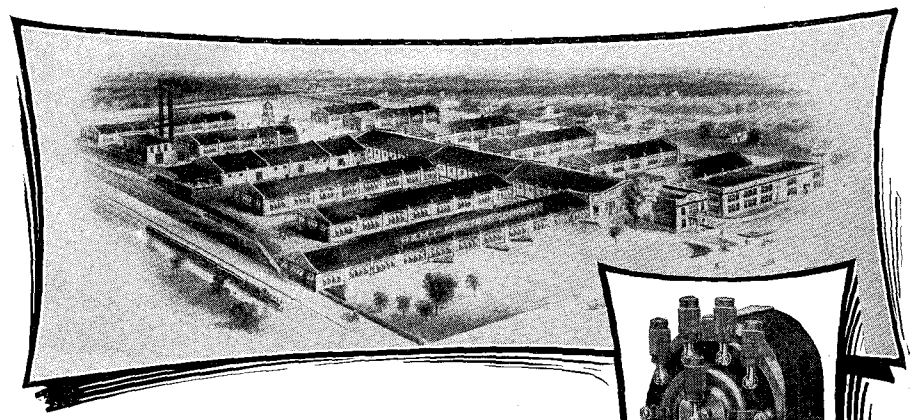
"Yes," answered Edward. "The fact is, I've just succeeded in signing up our leading lady for another season."

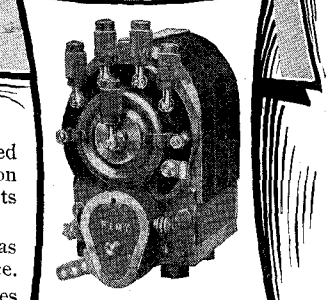
"I had no idea you were in the theatrical business."

"Nor am I. I am referring to our cook."—*Lippincott's.*

Quiet for Once.—"Johnny," said the boy's mother, "I hope you have been a nice, quiet boy at school this afternoon."

"That's what I was," answered Johnny. "I went to sleep right after dinner, and the teacher said she'd whip any boy in the room who waked me up."—*Boston Post.*





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The Remy Electric Company have always made deliveries promptly as specified on all contracts taken. Their facilities to serve the trade are unequalled. Over 119,000 sold on minimum contracts for 1910; 48,000 already delivered; all old customers retained and many new ones added.

Think of the Remy Magnetos used on so many different cars, with a record as above. The Remy Magneto is the best. Its patented construction is imitated, but not equalled.

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AGENCIES—Auto Equipment Co., 1518 Broadway, Denver; Hollis Electric Co., 9 North 6th St., Minneapolis; J. H. McCullough & Sons, 219 N. Broad St., Phila. [32]

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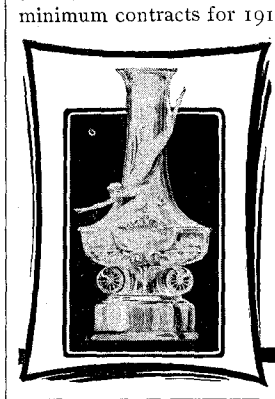
Best in the World!



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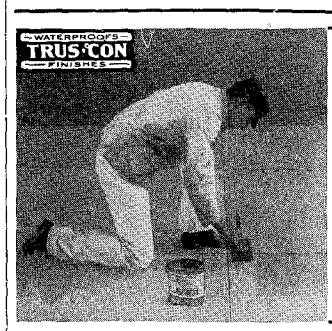

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Constant stream of nickles, dimes, quarters. Always money coming in—Crispettes going out. Perrine, Cal., **"One day's sales $380.00."** Start in safe, profitable, easy, fascinating business. Outdoors in summer—indoors in winter. In towns, villages, cities, at fairs, parks, carnivals, summer resorts, circuses—wherever there's a crowd. Crispettes are fine—all like them—young and old. So easy to get the money. Everybody willing to spend small money. Millions made in 5c pieces. Think of fortunes made in 5 and 10 cent stores—street car companies—five cent shows. Machine simple—easy to understand and work. Full instructions—secret formula. Investigate. Get full particulars—reports from users. See what others have done. Judge what you can do. Write a card now.

W. Z. LONG, 99 High Street, Springfield, Ohio

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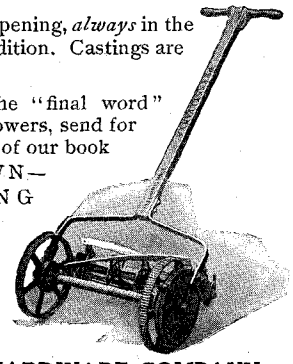
A "Pennsylvania" Lawn Mower lasts because the blades are made of the highest grade *crucible tool steel*—hardened and tempered in oil. It's the *only* mower in which *all* blades are of crucible tool steel.

They're self-sharpening, *always* in the best cutting condition. Castings are *ground true*.



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Temperance Talk by Axel Gustafson, author of "*The Foundation of Death.*" Enlarged from a paper read at Reeve Mission, London. Cloth binding, price, 40 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York and London

The Editor's Paradise.—Frederick C. Beyer, a well-known Cleveland editor, told at a recent press banquet a newspaper story.

"A Medina editor died," he said, "and was, of course, directed to ascend to the Abode of the Just. But during the ascent the editor's journalistic curiosity asserted itself, and he said:

"Is it permitted for one to have a look at—er—the other place?"

"'Certainly,' was the gracious reply, and accordingly a descent to the other place was made. Here the editor found much to interest him. He scurried about, and was soon lost to view.

"His angelic escort got worried at last and began a systematic search for his charge. He found him at last, seated before a furnace, fanning himself and gazing at the people in the fire. On the door of the furnace was a plate saying, 'Delinquent Subscribers.'

"'Come,' said the angel to the editor, 'we must be going.'

"'You go on,' the editor answered, without lifting his eyes. 'I'm not coming. This is heaven enough for me.'"—*Louisville Times.*

Murder Without Malice.—The Dean of the Suffolk School of Law, Boston, sends us the following gem from a freshman examination paper:

"Where murder is committed without malice aforethought it is a case of manslaughter."—*The Green Bag.*

Popular Fiction.—"I'm so glad to see you!"

"O, what a beautiful new gown you have!"

"My friends, it gives me great pleasure to address this magnificent audience."

"I assure you it will not be the slightest inconvenience."

"Altho you have defeated me I sincerely congratulate you on your election."

"Why, you don't look a day older than you did twenty years ago!"

"I shall be delighted to have you call."

"I do so enjoy hearing you sing."

"My attention has been called."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Wrong Excuse.—"Who has broken the milk-jug?"

"The cat knocked that down, madame!"

"What cat?"

"Haven't we got one?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Her Flat.—MRS. NOOBRIDE—"Yes, dear, I was married last month. I'd like you to call on me and see the pretty little flat I have."

MISS JELLUSE—"I've seen him, my dear."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Yale and Harvard.—"How can you tell a Yale man from a Harvard man?"

"Well, a Yale man always acts as if he owned the world."

"Yes?"

"And a Harvard man always acts as if he doesn't know what vulgar person owns the world, and, furthermore, he doesn't care to know."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"BOOT BLACKS"
who value their reputation always use

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Because they are sure of a
Better Polish Without Injury to the Leather
Finest in Quality Largest in Variety

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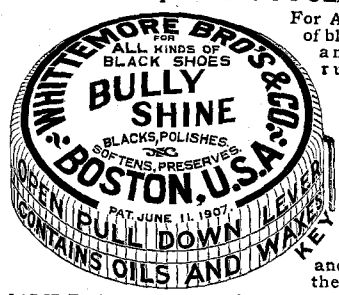

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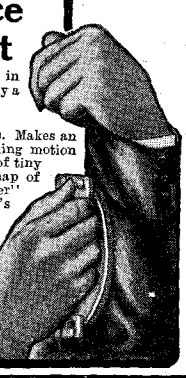
LARGE Tin Boxes 10 cents. Boxes Open with a Key.
"Dandy" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "Star" size, 10c.
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.
Whittemore Bros. & Co. 20-26 Albany St. Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World

Save the Price of a New Suit



There's many a good day's wear in that last season's suit of yours. Buy a
NAP-ARISA
and remove the objectionable gloss. Makes an old garment look new. The rocking motion of the Nap-Arisa causes hundreds of tiny hooks to pick up and comb the nap of the cloth—just like the big "napper" machines used in the mill That's the secret. Anyone can remove the worst shiny spot with it. Never gets out of order. Send 50c in silver or stamps to-day—try it yourself. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.
Agents wanted.
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When once installed, expense ends Pumps day and night automatically. No attention or expense to maintain. Book of helpful suggestions **free.** *Write us.*
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and How to Secure It
By PAUL DUBOIS, M. D.
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Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

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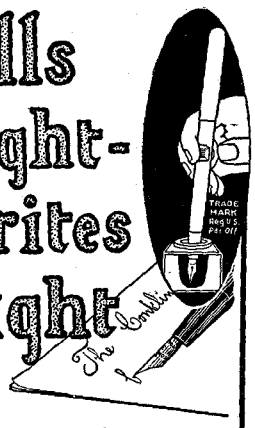

Filled instantly by dipping pen in ink and pressing Crescent-Filler. *Writes* the instant pen touches paper—smoothly and evenly, without a blot, skip or scratch.

CONKLIN'S
Self-Filling Fountain Pen

alone has the Crescent-Filler. Eleven years of constant satisfaction-giving proves its practicability and superiority.

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It must convince him that, in half a minute, it will give him every morning an edge so sharp and keen and smooth—a shave so easy and delightful—that he cannot do without it.

No matter whether the razor be safety or old style—the "KEENOH" sharpens both.

We are putting out 100,000 "KEENOHS" on these terms—making the "KEENOH" itself prove its case before the customer pays.

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If you will do this, we say to you now that you will not return the "KEENOH" once you have used it.

We have a booklet—"The Razor's Edge"—full of interesting information, which we will be glad to send free if you request it.

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Solved!—The porter was greatly perplexed. At High Polsover a lady with a lorgnette entered the train. She was a middle-aged, tall, angular, tailor-made woman, and she looked sternly at the commercial traveler in the seat opposite through her lorgnette. Before seating herself she opened the carriage window, and sent it down with a bang. At Hilsdon Cross another woman came in.

She had fluffy hair, and an appealing look in her blue eyes. She sat down and glanced at the open window and shivered pathetically; then she looked at the commercial traveler.

"I shall be frozen to death!" cried the fluffy-haired lady.

"If this window is closed, I shall suffocate!" cried the other woman.

The porter opened his mouth. He started to raise the window. Then he retreated. Dazed, he turned appealingly to the commercial traveler. Both the women also turned to the commercial traveler. That gentleman rose, passed by the ladies, opened the door to the platform, and went out, followed by the porter.

"And what, sir," said the porter, "would you say as 'ow I should do, sir?"

"It's quite simple," said the commercial traveler. "Leave the window as it is, open, till one lady is frozen to death; then close it and suffocate the other. I'm going forward for the rest of the trip."—*London Opinion.*

Prisons and Poetry

[Following the pardon of a budding poet in State prison, a banker confined at Wethersfield, Conn., has taken to writing stories, and a movement is afoot to secure his release.—*News item.*]

If you chance to have a penchant for a
prose style that is trenchant,
Or can run a rime book through without a
slip,
You may safely try, in season, spoils or
stratagem or treason,
And you have the whole police force on the
hip.

If your fancies run to arson, or you'd like
to rob a parson,
Or assassination fills you with delight,
Take your torch and gun and chisel, make
things hum and whir and sizzle.
For they'll let you off if only you can write.

With a paragraph repentance, you can
square a ten-year sentence.
And a murder's worth perhaps a page or
two.
For a trifling little ditty you can terrorize a
city.
And they'll hail you as a genius when you're
through.

Let the unprolific swelter in the prison's
tender shelter,
While the publishers receive you with a
shout.
If misjudged by some poor ranter you can
write yourself instanter,
And the worse you write the quicker you'll
get out.

—*New York Evening Sun.*

Chance for Choice.—"Yes, sir, I shot the leopard on the spot."

"Which one?"—*Lippincott's.*

DON'T say, "I want Summer Underwear," but say, "Give me B.V.D." It's the *best-known* mark on the *best-made* and coolest Summer Underwear.

This Red Woven Label

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BEST RETAIL TRADE
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must be on a garment, if it's a genuine B.V.D. We make no garments without it. Sold at shops that aim to give their customers quality, and underwear satisfaction. *Accept* only the B.V.D. red woven label on

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Coat Cut Undershirts,
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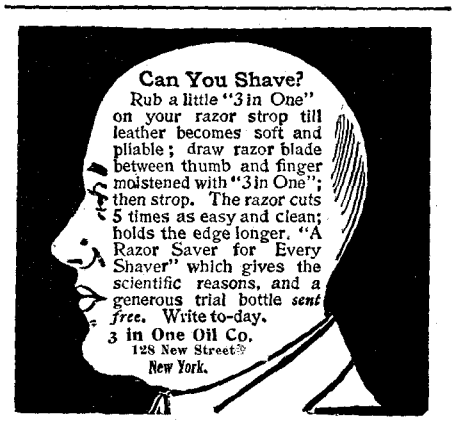
Can You Shave?
Rub a little "3 in One" on your razor strop till leather becomes soft and pliable; draw razor blade between thumb and finger moistened with "3 in One"; then strop. The razor cuts 5 times as easy and clean; holds the edge longer. "A Razor Saver for Every Shaver" which gives the scientific reasons, and a generous trial bottle *sent free.* Write to-day.
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CORTINAPHONE

The Seven Ages of Baseball

All the world's a ball-field.
And all the men upon it merely players.
They have their innings and their goings-out;
And one man in his time makes many plays,
At bat and on the diamond. At first the Kidlet,
Biffing the ball about the vacant lots,
And then the "Semi-pro" with fierce ambition
Some day to be as great as Honus Wagner
And draw big coin. And then the Minor—
The Minor Leaguer—soon by scout discovered,
Bought, and given a try-out. Then the Major—
The Major Leaguer—idol of the bleachers,
Quick on bases, snappy and sure in fielding,
Seeking the slugger's reputation
E'en against Three-Fingered Brown. Then —pouf!—benchwarming!

His leg goes bad, his arm or eye or something.
He bats 'em out before the game, and coaches,
In sweater clad, at first or third. The papers
All fear he "can't come back." The sixth age shifts
To minor leagues again, and there he is.
He says he's just as good as e'er he was,
But even here too fast's the company
For his bad leg or arm; his manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, blames
It on the umpire. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is Bush League hopelessness and sure oblivion,
Sans speed, sans arm, sans eye, sans everything!

—*Puck.*

Easy.—"Look here, Jane," said the mistress, reprovingly, "this chair is covered with dust."

"Yessum," answered the imperturbable Jane. "I reckon nobody ain't sat in it lately, mum."—*Chicago News.*

A Landmark.—HE—"My dear, I don't want you to wear that dress you had on last night again."

SHE (indifferently)—"What's the matter with it?"

HE—"Er—well, Paddington came up to me and said: 'I can see your wife's back from Paris'!"—*Punch.*

Honesty.—I was sitting at my desk when black Sam, who sometimes waits on me at my restaurant, entered my office.

"What can I do for you, Sam?" I asked.

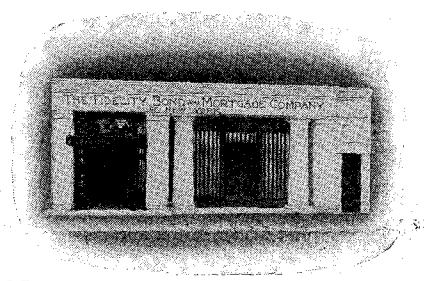
"Ah got a chance to change mah situation, Misseh Clahk," he said. "Yo kin seh a good wu'd fo' me, cain't you? Tell 'em Ah'm hones', 'n sich?"

"Of course," I hesitated, "you're a good waiter, Sam, but I don't know anything specially about your honesty."

"Well, tell 'em dat, an' say yo' thinks Ah'm hones'. Dat'll be enough."

So I promised I would.

"Thank yo', thank yo', Misseh Clahk," he said, with a deep bow. "When yo' come over to-morrow, sit at mah table 'n Ah'll give yo' a sho't check."—*Success.*



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NEW YORK

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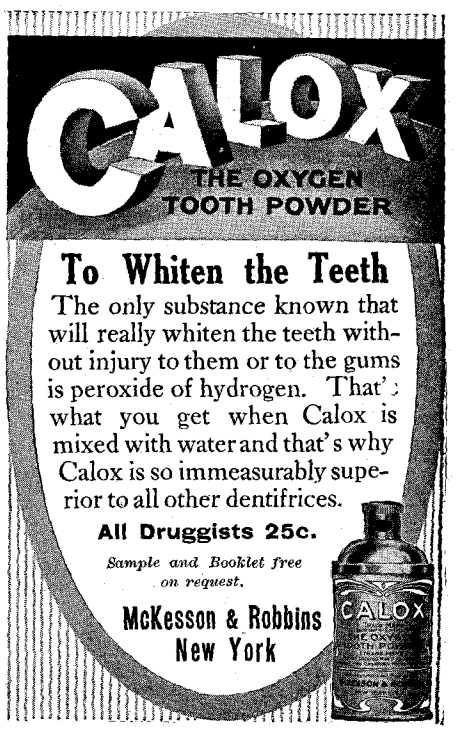
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To Whiten the Teeth
The only substance known that will really whiten the teeth without injury to them or to the gums is peroxide of hydrogen. That's what you get when Calox is mixed with water and that's why Calox is so immeasurably superior to all other dentifrices.
All Druggists 25c.
Sample and Booklet free on request.
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Every foot is tested by 400 pounds pressure to the square inch—hydrant pressure is only 30 to 40 pounds, and it often breaks ordinary hose.

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Capital and Surplus $400,000.00

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Meester Marka Twain

Dey say eet was hees job for joke
An' poka fun at seempla folk.
I don'ta ondrastan'.
I nevva read w'at's een hees book;
I only see da way he look—
I only know da man.
An' evra time he passa by
He show to me so kinda eye
Ees beautiful to see;
For dough I'm domba Dagoman,
So strange, so queer een deesa lan',
He nevva laugh at *me*.

An' dey dat say he only joke
An' maka fun weeth seempla folk
Ees mebbe so, dey lie.
Ees mebbe so dey no could see
How moocha sweeta charity
Ees smila from hees eye.
An' now dat he ees gon' an' change
For 'nudder land dat eesa strange
To heem as eet can be,
I can baylieve dey dere are kind
To heem, poor stranger, as I find
Dat here he was to me.
—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

Taking the Cure.—"Yes, Mrs. Gayleigh has found it necessary to go West and remain there for some time."

"Pulmonitis?"

"No, Renoitis."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

No Doubt About It.—"Can he play poker?"

"I guess so. Nobody seems to want to play with him."—*Houston Post.*

Then He Caught It.—SHE (to partner claiming first dance)—"You are an early bird, Mr. Glossinest."

HE (gallantly)—"Yes, and, by Jove! I've caught the worm. What!"—*M. A. P.*

Jonah's Error.—A water front missionary in New Bedford, when that old town was the whaling capital of the world, was trying to make a Biblical start with a Kanaka boatsteerer by telling him the story of Jonah and the whale.

"That man Jones," interrupted the listener, "why didn't they throw him overboard again?"

"For what?" asked the missionary.

"For letting the whale get away."—*Everybody's.*

Precisely Stated.—TEACHER—"Tommy, what is the feminine corresponding to the masculine 'stag?'"

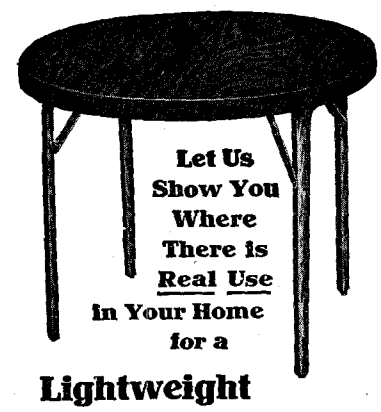
TOMMY (whose mother is a society leader)—"Afternoon tea, ma'am."—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*

Break, Break, Break!—"Your new maid uses broken English, doesn't she?"

"Mostly broken China."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Referred to Dr. Sidis.—"Infant prodigies are hard to understand," said the man who is easily imprest.

"I don't think so," replied Miss Cayenne. "As a rule they are simply young people with highly imaginative parents."—*Washington Star.*



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PEERLESS Folding Table

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It is as substantial as any table with *stationary* legs—with the *convenience* of being folded up into a very small space and carried about by a child.

The Peerless is folded or unfolded in an instant—no pins or bolts to bother with. Simply raise each leg and a patent steel brace automatically locks it in place, rigid and immovable.

It is so solid that a table weighing only twelve pounds will support five men aggregating over a thousand pounds!

Ideal for luncheon or tea—for cards—for sewing. Made also in size for dining room.

Round or square models; cloth, leatherette or beautiful, natural wood three-ply veneer top. Every table fully guaranteed.

Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for catalog. If not in your dealer's stock we will gladly tell you where they can be seen in your town.

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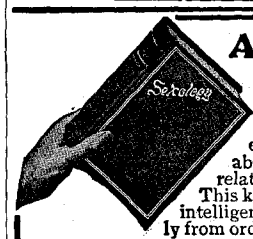
12 POUND PEERLESS TABLE SUPPORTING 1002 LBS.

CARROM-ARCHARENA CO.
124 ROWE ST., LUDINGTON, MICH.



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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

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An Awkward Age.—TEACHER—"How old are you, Bobby?"

BOBBY—"Aw, maw says I'm too young to eat the things I like, and too old to cry when I don't get them."—*Chicago News.*

A Fixture.—"That's a beautiful girl you have in your store," said the man acquaintance. "I've seen her in the window several days as I passed."

"She isn't an employee," the milliner answered wearily. "She's a woman trying to decide on a new hat."—*Buffalo Express.*

A Deserter.—"I notice that she no longer wears the suffragette button."

"Well, she's been having violets sent her every day of late."—*Washington Herald.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 7.—George V. is proclaimed King.

The number of persons killed in the earthquake in Costa Rica is placed at 1,000.

May 8.—Fifteen persons are killed and fifty injured by an explosion in Hull, Canada.

May 10.—Ex-President Roosevelt visits Emperor William of Germany at Potsdam.

May 11.—The steamship *Minnehaha,* which went ashore on the Scilly Islands, is floated.

The Passion Play season opens at Ober-Ammergau with a public rehearsal.

Ex-President Roosevelt is appointed to represent the United States at the funeral of King Edward on May 20.

May 12.—Mr. Roosevelt lectures at the University of Berlin.

An explosion in the Wellington coal mine, at Whitehaven, near Manchester, England, kills 137 men.

Sir William Huggins, the astronomer, dies in London.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 6.—The Senate passes the Post-office Appropriation Bill, carrying $241,000,000.

May 10.—The House passes the Administration Railroad Bill, in its amended form, by a vote of 200 to 126.

May 11.—Statues of Pulaski and Kosciusko are unveiled in Washington, addresses being made by President Taft and Secretary Dickinson.

GENERAL

May 6.—Rear-Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, retired, dies in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Three members of the Illinois legislature are indicted in Chicago in connection with the alleged bribery in the election of Senator Lorimer.

May 7.—Thomas Byrnes, former superintendent of Police in New York, dies at his home in this city.

May 8.—Prince Tokugawa Iyesato, president of the Japanese House of Peers, arrives in New York on his way to London.

May 9.—President Taft opens the Actors' Fund Fair in New York City, and in the evening speaks in Passaic, N. J.

The New England Arbitration and Peace Congress meets in Hartford, Conn.

May 12.—The *Florida,* the largest battle-ship in the United States Navy, is launched in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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"R. C. S.," Monticello, Ia.—"Should a singular or a plural verb be used in the sentence, 'David K. Brown and D. K. Brown *was* (or *were*) one and the same person'?"

The singular verb is correct in this construction, according to the ruling that "when two nominatives connected by *and* serve merely to describe one person or thing, they are either in apposition or equivalent to one name, and do not require a plural verb."

To Several Correspondents.—The ruling, that the sentence, "We wish you would give the package to *whomever* has the matter in charge," is correct, was based on O. B. Pierce's "Grammar," p. 256: "I will give the reward to *whomsoever* will apprehend the rogue." However, there is good authority for the use of the nominative in this sentence (see, for instance, Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 302, obs. 14, 15, 16, where the objective form is condemned and apparently excellent reasons are given for the ruling). Several correspondents prefer the nominative compound relative in the sentence cited; and modern usage favors the nominative form.

"W. E. S.," Ashboro, N. C.—"Is it correct to say, 'The reason *why* he went west,' or should the word 'why' be omitted?"

The use of the word "why" is not incorrect in this sentence, as it is a conjunctive adverb partaking of the nature of a pronoun in the special capacity of a relative. It relates to the noun "reason," and yet as an adverb it also modifies the verb "went." The conjunctive adverbs, *when*, *where*, *how*, etc., may likewise be used in analogous constructions.

"C. G. G.," Williamsport, Pa.—"Kindly state what word should be used, in speaking, for the abbreviation *Messrs.* Is it the French word "Messieurs," or is there some English equivalent?"

"Messrs." is an English abbreviation of the French word "Messieurs," the French abbreviation being "MM." No exact English equivalent exists for this form of address, altho the words "sirs" or "gentlemen" may be used when no reference is made to proper names.

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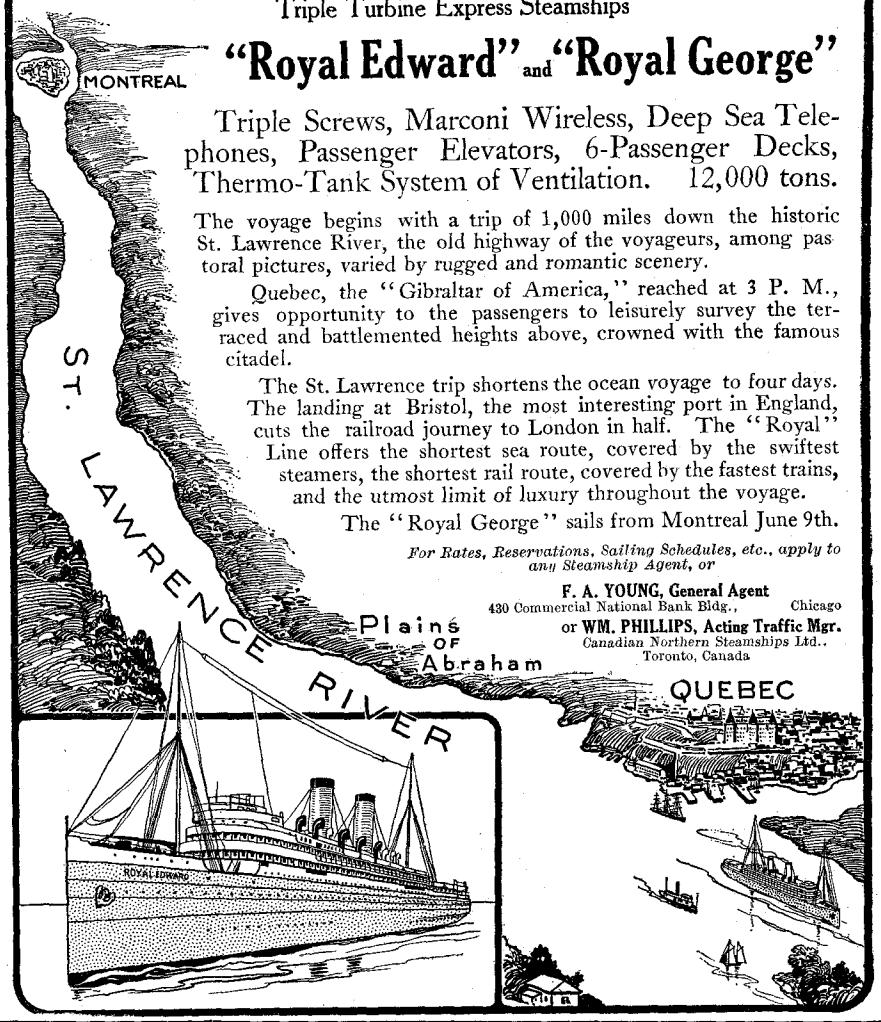

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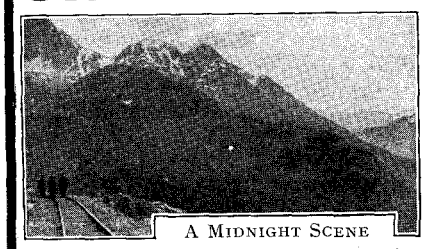

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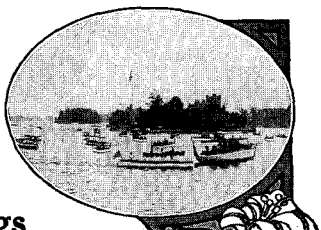

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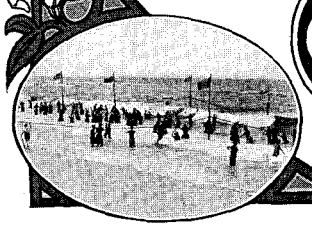

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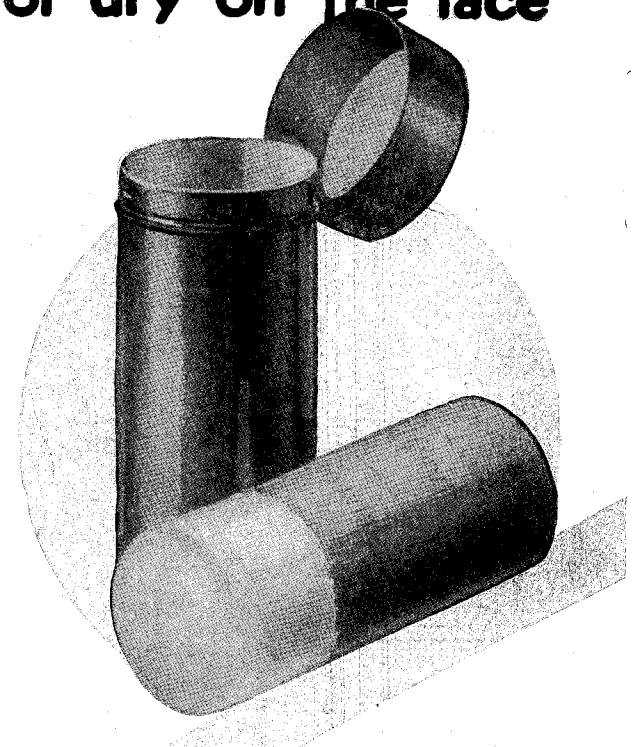

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